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MAR 13 1916

RETURN TO POMOLOGY

STATE PLATEAU

190

INDEXED.

SEP 1

U. S. Department of Agriculture

SELECT DESCRIPTIVE LIST
of TESTED VARIETIES of

T R E E S

FRUIT AND
ORNAMENTAL

SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS,
EVERGREENS, VINES, HARDY
PLANTS, BULBS, ROSES, ETC.



WESTERN NEW YORK
NURSERY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
ROCHESTER. - NEW YORK

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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

MAR 13 1916
INDEXED.

CATALOGUE

—OF—

Fruit and Ornamental Trees

Small Fruits, Shrubs, Evergreens, Vines,
Hardy Plants, Bulbs, Roses, Etc.

IN FOUR PARTS:

PART I.—Fruit Trees and Small Fruits.

PART II.—Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Shrubs, Paeonies, Phlox,
Hardy Border Plants.

PART III.—Bulbs, Etc.

PART IV.—Roses, Rose Trees, Etc.

At the beginning of each part or section of this catalogue, we give brief, practical directions as to the best methods to be pursued in preparing, planting and cultivating to produce the highest results. These directions are of great value to all planters.

GROWN AND FOR SALE BY

Western New York Nursery Co.

—INCORPORATED—

Rochester, N. Y., "The Flower City."



The most valuable of all the Spiraeas—hardy, showy and bearing white flowers profusely in May.

SPIRAEA Van HOUTTEI.

PREFACE.

In presenting this edition of our Descriptive Catalogue, illustrated with many half-tone engravings, we wish to state that it includes such of the old varieties as are still considered desirable, and such new varieties from home and abroad as have been most thoroughly tested here at great expense and found worthy of wide dissemination. Our collections of tested stock embrace varieties suited to the different soils and climates of this great country.

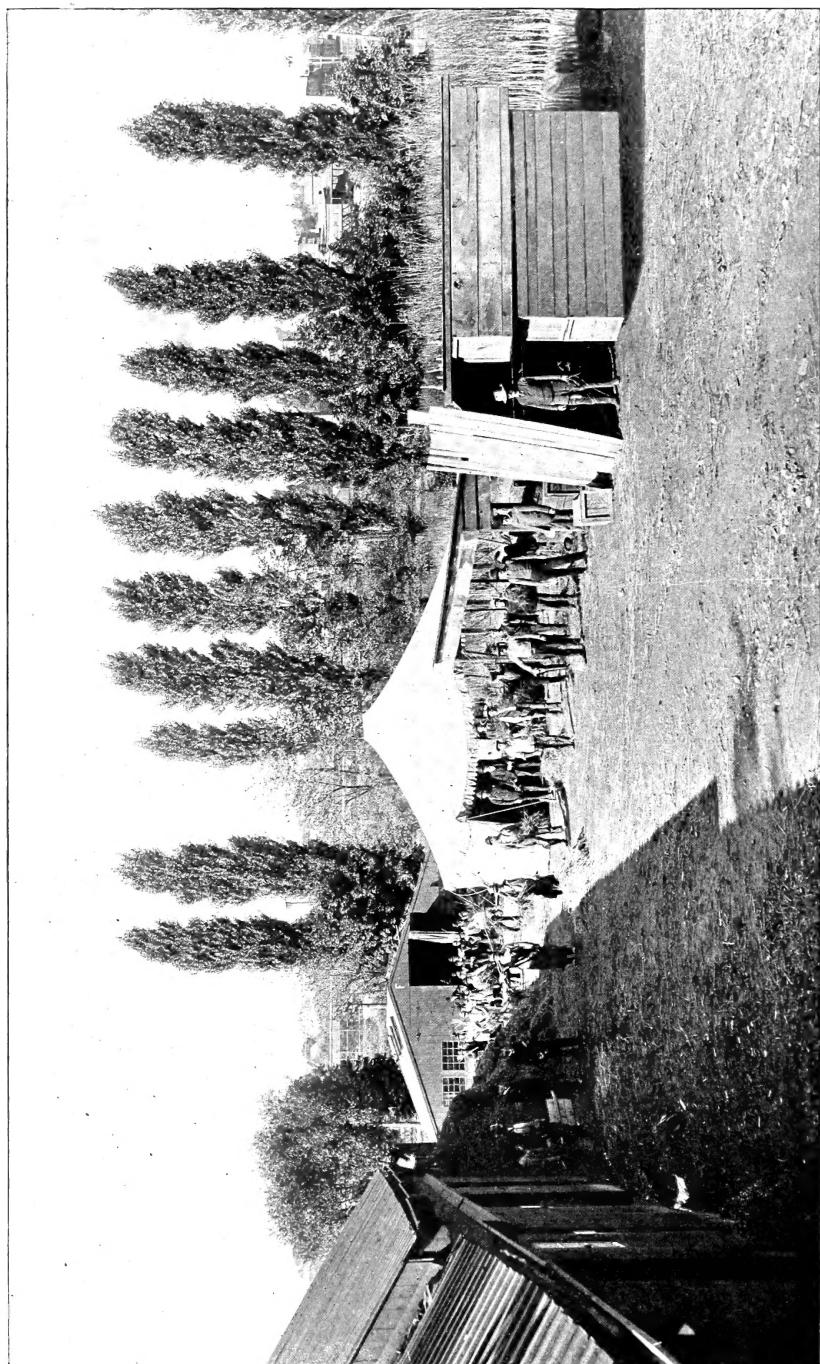
The greatest possible care is exercised so that customers will receive healthy, vigorous trees or plants, true to name. The lifting, handling, packing and shipping receive our personal attention, so that we can promise our patrons that their orders, large or small, will be properly executed.

It is our aim and intention to supply only the best stock at the lowest prices consistent with the quality of the goods offered.

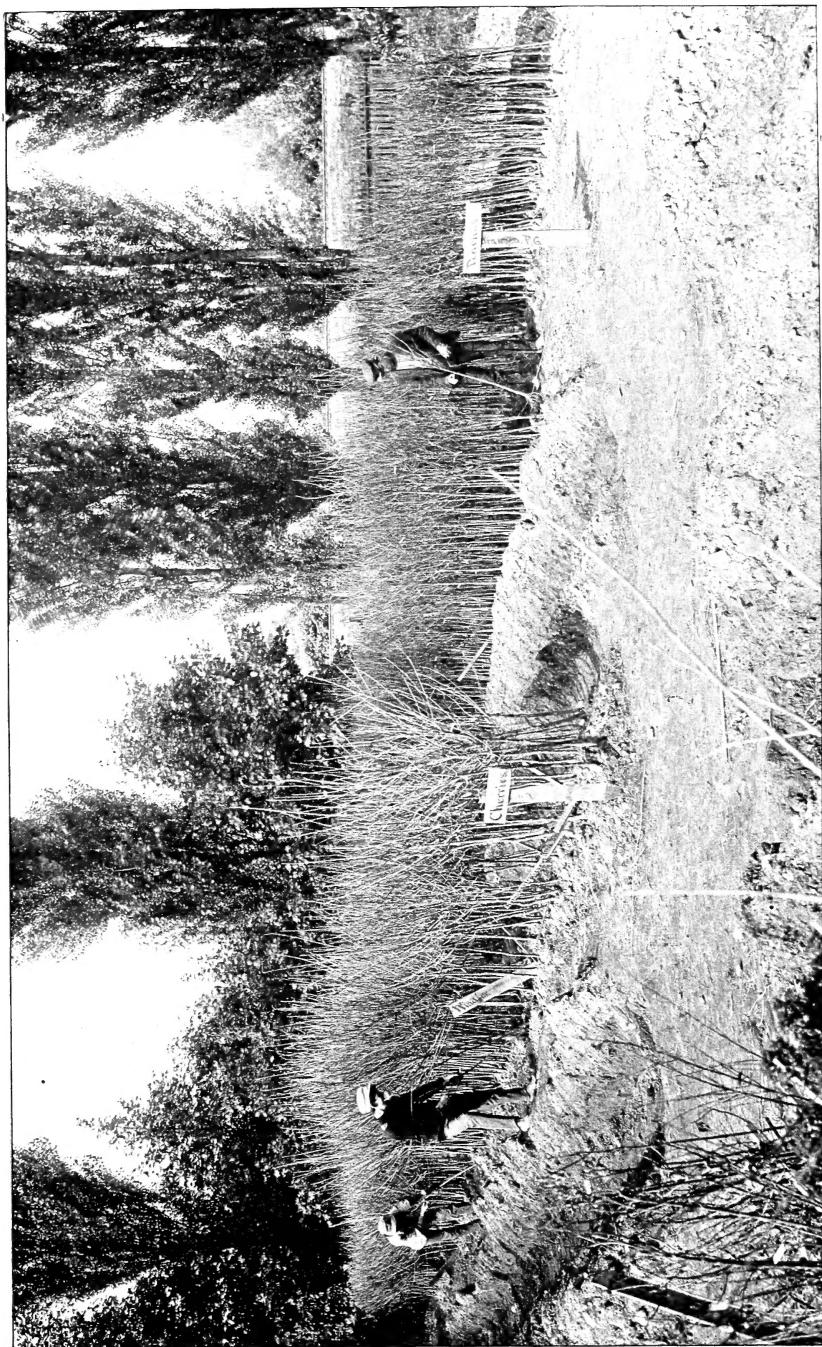
Our traveling Agents employed in soliciting orders are men of well-known integrity, who are bound to act faithfully and impartially for the interest of their customers as well as of their employers. Parties entrusting orders to them may depend upon their being filled in the best manner as far as possible. It often happens, in consequence of the supply being exhausted, by previous orders, or from some other unforeseen cause, that certain varieties of fruits and other articles ordered, cannot be supplied, and in such cases, rather than send the order out incomplete, we take the liberty of supplying the next best similar variety, correctly labelled, unless forbidden to do so. *It is not reasonable to suppose that we can always supply everything called for; we do all in our power, and trust that our customers will be satisfied with this.*

We are very grateful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us by the public, and solicit a continuance of the same.

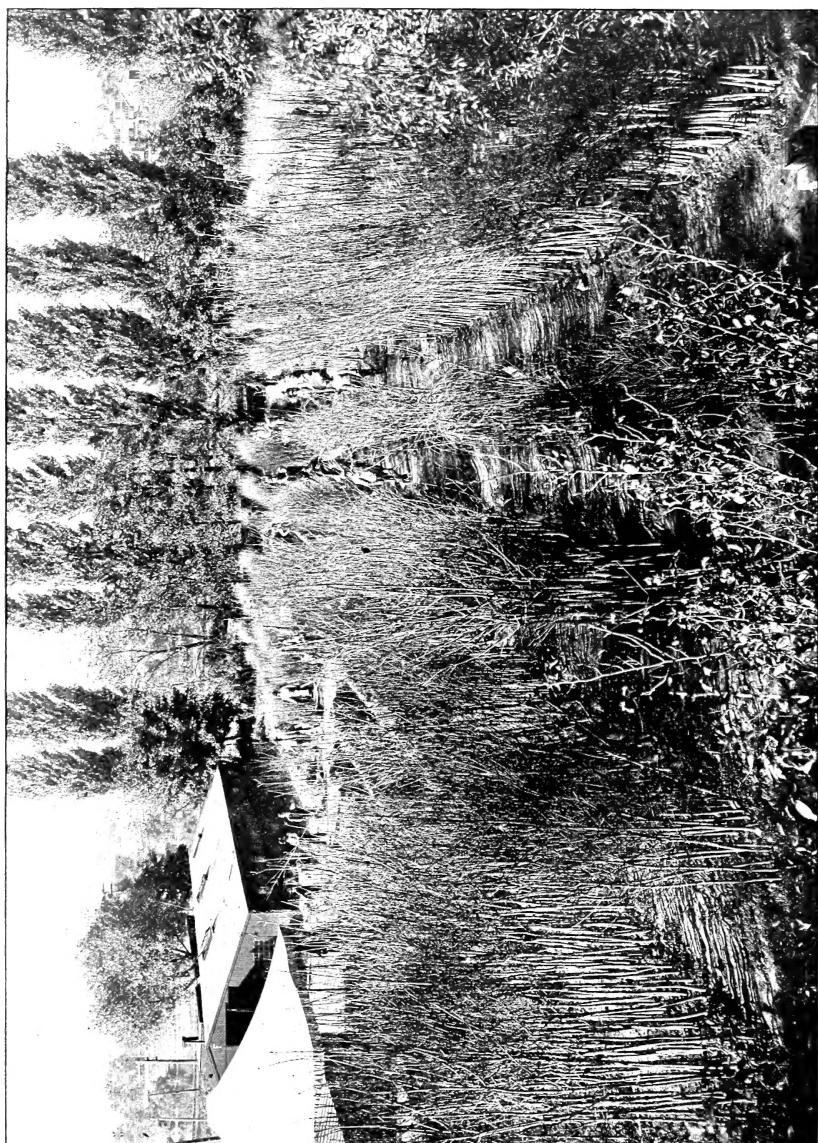
WESTERN NEW YORK NURSERY CO.,
Incorporated.



Where the orders are filled and packed. The house at the left, in which the trees are packed is 136 feet by 25 feet. The cellar "P" is 100 feet by 36 feet. Beyond the row of Lombardy Poplars are the Genesee River and the tracks of the Lehigh, the Erie and the Pennsylvania R. Rs.



A view at close range of "runners" pulling trees to fill orders. These trees were dug and brought in from the nursery fields; after discarding the undesirable, the remainder were labelled and "heeled in" in good earth, ready for use in filling orders.



A partial view of the heeling-in grounds at the Nursery, showing selected trees trenched ready to be used in filling orders. Notice row of Lombardy Poplars with the Genesee River in the rear.

PART I.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

HINTS ON TRANSPLANTING, ETC.

We cannot attempt to give complete directions on all points connected with Tree Planting, but simply a few hints on the more important operations. Every man who purchases a bill of trees should put himself in possession of some treatise on tree culture, that will furnish him with full and reliable instructions on the routine of management. Transplanting is to be considered under the following heads:

1st. **THE PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.**—For fruit trees the soil should be dry, either natural or made so by thorough drainage, as they will not live or thrive on a soil constantly saturated with stagnant moisture. It should also be well prepared by twice plowing, at least, beforehand, using the subsoil plow after the common one at the second plowing. On new, fresh lands, manuring will be unnecessary; but on lands exhausted by cropping, fertilizers must be applied, either by turning in heavy crops of clover, or well decomposed manure or compost. To ensure a good growth of fruit trees, land should be in as good condition as for a crop of wheat, corn or potatoes.

2nd. **THE PREPARATION OF THE TREE.**—In regard to this important operation, there are more fatal errors committed than in any other. As a general thing, trees are planted in the ground precisely as they are sent from the Nursery. In removing a tree, no matter how carefully it may be done, a portion of the roots are broken and destroyed, and consequently the balance that existed in the structure of the tree is deranged. This must be restored by a proper pruning, adapted to the size, form and condition of the trees, as follows:

Standard Orchard Trees.—These, as sent from the Nursery, vary from five to seven feet in height, with naked stems or trunks, and a number of branches at the top forming a head. These branches should all be cut back to within three or four buds of their base. This lessens the demand upon the roots, and enables the remaining buds to push with vigor. Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. In case of older trees, of extra size, the pruning must be in proportion; as a general thing it will be safe to shorten all the previous year's shoots to three or four buds from their base, and where the branches are very numerous some may be cut out entirely.

Dwarf or Pyramidal Trees.—If of two or three years' growth, with a number of side branches, will require to be pruned with a two-fold object in view, viz: The growth of the tree and the desired form. The branches must be cut into the form of a pyramid by shortening the lower ones, say one-half, those above them shorter, and the upper ones around the leading shoots within two or three buds from their base. The leader itself must be shortened back one-half or more. When trees have been dried or injured much by exposure, the pruning must be closer than if in good order.

Yearling Trees Intended for Pyramids.—Some of these may have a few side branches, the smallest of which should be cut clean away, reserving only the strongest and best placed. In other respects they should be pruned as directed for trees of two years' growth. Those having no *side branches* should be cut back so far as to insure the production of a tier of branches within twelve inches of the ground. A strong yearling, four to six feet, may be cut back about half, and the weaker ones more than that. It is better to cut too low than not low enough, for if the first tier of branches be not low enough the pyramidal form cannot afterwards be perfected.

3rd. **PLANTING.**—Dig holes in the first place large enough to admit the roots of the tree to spread out in their natural position; then, having the tree pruned as before directed, let one person hold it in an upright position, and the

other shovel in the earth, carefully putting the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice, and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder and tread gently with the foot. The use of water is seldom necessary, except, in dry weather early in fall or late in spring. Guard against planting *too deep*; the trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. Trees on Dwarf stock should stand so that *all the stock* will be under the ground, and *no more*. In very dry, gravelly ground the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil.

4th. STAKING.—If trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be driven in the ground close to the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to avoid chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake.

5th. MULCHING.—When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, five or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an equal temperature about the roots.

6th. AFTER-CULTURE.—The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until, at least, they are of bearing size.

Treatment of Trees that have been Frozen in the Packages or Received During Frosty Weather.—Place the Packages, unopened, in a cellar or some such place, cool, but free from frost, until perfectly thawed, when they can be unpacked, and either planted or placed in a trench until convenient to plant. Treated thus, they will not be injured by the freezing. Trees procured in the fall for spring planting, should be laid in trenches in a slanting position to avoid the winds; the situation should also be sheltered and the soil dry. A mulching on the roots and a few evergreen boughs over the tops will afford good protection.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TREES OR PLANTS IN PLANTATIONS.

Standard Apples, 30 to 40 feet apart each way. In poor soil, 25 feet may be enough.

Standard Pears and Cherries, 20 feet apart each way. Cherries will do at 18 feet, and the dwarf growing sorts, Dukes and Morellos, even at 16 feet.

Standard Plums, Peaches, Apricots and Nectarines, 16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Quinces, 10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Dwarf or Pyramidal Pears, Cherries and Plums, 10 to 12 feet apart each way. The greater distance is better where land is not scarce.

Dwarf Apples on Paradise stock (bushes), 6 feet apart.

Currants, Gooseberries and Raspberries, 3 to 4 feet apart.

Blackberries, 6 to 7 feet apart.

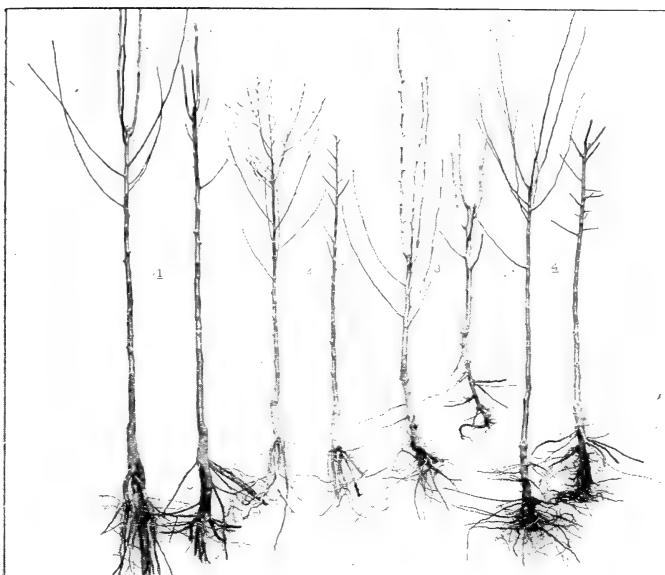
Grapes, 8 to 10 feet apart.

Strawberries. (See under Strawberries.)

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT VARIOUS DISTANCES.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| At 4 feet apart each way | 2,729 |
| At 5 feet apart each way | 1,742 |
| At 6 feet apart each way | 1,200 |
| At 8 feet apart each way | 680 |
| At 10 feet apart each way | 430 |
| At 12 feet apart each way | 325 |
| At 15 feet apart each way | 200 |
| At 18 feet apart each way | 135 |
| At 20 feet apart each way | 110 |
| At 25 feet apart each way | 70 |
| At 30 feet apart each way | 50 |

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between *rows* by the distance between the *plants*.



TREES PRUNED AND UNPRUNED.

HOW TO PREPARE FRUIT TREES FOR PLANTING.

Illustrations showing how they should be pruned before planting. (See above cut). In each case an example is given of an unpruned and pruned tree. No. 1. **Standard**, with stem or trunk two and one-half to three and one-half feet, clear of branches. Standard Apples, Pears, Cherries, and Plums have usually this form. No. 2. **Peach Tree**. No. 3. **Dwart Pear**. The usual appearance of trees, two to three years from bud, prepared for training in pyramidal form. No. 4. **Quince Tree**.

TERMS USED IN DESCRIBING THE HABIT OF GROWTH.

Referring to young trees of two to four years' growth.

Vigorous.—Being those varieties of strong, rapid growth. **Free**.—Varieties which rank next to above in growth. **Moderate**.—Varieties which make a fair growth, some being slender growers, others slow growers.

THE PACKING SEASON.

The spring packing and shipping season usually opens here about the 1st of April. The planting season is not regulated by any particular month or day, nor by the state of vegetation where the planting is to be done, but by *the condition of the trees to be planted*. Hence, trees can be sent with safety from Rochester to localities several degrees south, even if they do not arrive until the ordinary transplanting season in that locality has passed. In the autumn, we usually commence digging and packing the first week in October.

FALL PLANTING.

The spring planting season is often of such short duration that much intended work is necessarily omitted or postponed. In the fall there is abundance of time to plan and plant, and the work therefore can frequently be done as satisfactorily as in the spring.

The once prevalent notion that fall planting is not advantageous, has proved to be erroneous, and with the exception of evergreens, almost everything called hardy can be planted successfully in the autumn, except in some regions where the winters are extremely severe, or in exposed situations, in which case spring planting is absolutely necessary.

SPRAYING.

The calendar shown on the following page was prepared by Prof. E. G. Lodeman, of Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station. The most important points regarding sprays have been selected and arranged in such a manner that the grower can see at a glance what to apply and when to make the applications. The more important insect and fungous enemies are also mentioned, so that a fairly clear understanding of the work can be obtained by examining the accompanying table. When making the applications advised, other enemies than those mentioned are also kept under control, for only the most serious ones could be named in so brief an outline. The directions given have been carefully compiled from the latest results obtained by leading horticulturists and entomologists, and they may be followed with safety.

Notice.—In this calendar it will be seen that some applications are italicised and these are the ones which are *most important*. The number of applications given in each case has particular reference to localities in which fungous and insect enemies are most abundant. If your crops are not troubled, when some applications are advised, it is unnecessary to make any. It should be remembered that in all cases success is dependent upon the exercise of proper judgment in making applications. Know the enemy to be destroyed; know the remedies that are most effective; and finally apply them at the proper season. Be *prompt, thorough and persistent*. Knowledge and good judgment are more necessary to success than any definite rules which can be laid down.

FORMULAS.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper sulphate, 6 pounds; quicklime, 4 pounds; water, 40 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by the water. Use an earthen or *wooden vessel*. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. If the mixture is to be used on peach foliage it is advisable to add an extra pound of lime to the above formula. When applied to such plants as carnations or cabbages it will adhere better if about a pound of hard soap be dissolved in hot water and added to the mixture. For rots, moulds, mildews, and all fungous diseases.

Ammoniacal Copper Carbonate. Copper carbonate, 1 ounce; ammonia (1 volume 26 deg. Beaume, 7-8 volume of water), enough to dissolve the copper; water, 9 gallons. The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For the same purposes as Bordeaux mixture.

Copper Sulphate Solution. Copper sulphate, 1 pound; water, 15 gallons. Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

Paris Green. Paris green, 1 pound; water, 200-300 gallons. If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound of quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. *Paris green and Bordeaux mixture can be applied together with perfect safety.* Use at the rate of four ounces of the arsenites to 50 gallons of the mixture. The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

London Purple. This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic it should be applied with two or three times its weight of lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. The composition of London purple is exceedingly variable, and unless good reasons exist for supposing that it contains as much arsenic as Paris green, use the latter poison. Do not use London purple on peach or plum trees unless considerable lime is added. For insects which chew.

Hellebore. Fresh white hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Apply when thoroughly mixed. This poison is not so energetic as the arsenites and may be used a short time before the sprayed portions mature. For insects which chew.

Kerosene Emulsion. Hard soap, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound; boiling water, 1 gallon; kerosene, 2 gallons. Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene and churn with a pump for 5-10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 25 times before applying. Use strong emulsion for all scale insects. For insects which suck, as plant lice, mealy bugs, red spider, thrips, bark-lice or scale. Cabbage worms, currant worms, and all insects which have soft bodies, can also be successfully treated.

SPRAY CALENDAR.

| PLANT. | First Application. | Second Application. | Third Application. | Fourth Application. | Fifth Application. | Sixth Application. |
|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| APPLE..... (Scab, cod in moth, bogg moth.) | When buds are swelling, copper sulphate solution. | Just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. For buds fallen, Arsenites when leaf buds open. | When blossoms have opened, Bordeaux and Arsenites. | 8-12 days later, Bordeaux. | 10-14 days later, Bordeaux. | 10-14 days later, Bordeaux. |
| CHERRY..... (Rust, aphis, slug, curculio.) | As buds are breaking, Bordeaux; when aphis Bordeaux, a d'pear's, Kerosene pear dust, leaves with air-slaked lime. Hellebore. | When fruit has set, 10-14 days if rot appears, Bordeaux. | 10-14 days later, Ammonical copper carbonate. | | | |
| CURRANT..... (Mildew, worms.) | At first sight of worms, Arsenites. | 10 days later, hellebore. If worms persist, leaves mildew, Bordeaux. | | | | |
| GOOSEBERRY..... (Mildew, worms.) | When leaves expand, Bordeaux. For worms as above. | 10-14 days later, Bordeaux. For worms as above. | 10-14 days later, Ammonical copper carbonate. | 10-14 days later, repeat. | | |
| GRAPE..... (Fungous diseases, Rite-bretelle.) | In Spring, when buds swell, copper sulphate solution. Paris green for rite-bretelle. | When leaves are 1-1½ inches in diameter, Bordeaux. Paris green for green as before. | When flowers have fallen, Bordeaux. Paris tenua. | 10-14 days later, Bordeaux. | 10-14 days later, if my disease appears, monical copper carbonate. Bordeaux. | 10-14 days later, if monical copper carbonate. Make later applications of this if necessary. |
| PEACH, NECTARINE APRICOT..... (Rust, mildew.) | Before buds swell, copper sulphate solution. | Before flowers open, Bordeaux. | When fruit has set, Bordeaux. | When fruit is nearly ripe, Ammonical pearl flour. | 5-10 days later, repeat fourth if necessary. | |
| Pear..... (Leaf blight, scale, psylla, codlin moth.) | As buds are swelling, just before blossoms open, Bordeaux. Copper sulphate solution. | After blossoms have opened, Bordeaux. Kerosene emulsion when leaves Arsenites. Kerosene open, for psylla. | When blossoms have swollen, Bordeaux. Benignitane. | 8-12 days later, repeat third. | 10-14 days later, repeat. | 10-14 days later, repeat if necessary. |
| PITM..... (Fungous diseases for black knot, curculio, etc.) | During first warm days of early spring, Bordeaux. Before buds for black knot. | When buds are swelling, Bordeaux. Before buds for curculio, etc. | When blossoms have swollen, Bordeaux. Before buds start in for San Jose scale. Kerosene emulsion for plum scale. | 10-14 days later, Bordeaux. | 10-20 days later, Bordeaux. | 10-20 days later, Bordeaux. |
| QUINCE..... (Leaf and fruit spot) | When blossom buds appear, Bordeaux. | When fruit has set, Bordeaux and Arsenites. | 10-20 days later, Bordeaux. | | 10-20 days later, Bordeaux. | |
| RASPBERRY..... BLACKBERRY..... DAWBERRY..... (Anthracose, rust.) | Before buds break. During summer, if rust appears on leaves, Bordeaux. | Repeat second if necessary. Cut out badly diseased canes. | | | if Orange or red rust is treated best by destroying entirely the affected plants. | Kerosene emulsion must be used well diluted, as rose foliage is easily injured by it. |
| ROSE..... (Mildew, black spot, aphid, red spider, rust.) | For black spot, Spray heating pipes painted with plants once a week with Spray plants twice a week with Kerosene emulsion when forming a thin paste. | For red spider, For aphid, Spray equal parts lime and soil. Ammonical copper car-week with water to batonate, using fine spray emulsion. | | | For aphid, Spray emulsion with water to batonate, using fine spray emulsion. | |

SELECT APPLES.

Our principal stock of Apples consists of the following varieties, which have been well proved, and can be recommended as the *best* now in cultivation:

STANDARD TREES are those intended for Orchards; these are about five to six feet in height, with a proportionate thickness. *Some varieties are larger and more handsome than others, owing to the natural difference of growth, so that it is unreasonable to expect all varieties to be equally large and straight.* We can furnish Standard Trees of all the varieties described.

DWARF TREES for *Bushes* and *Espaliers* can be supplied of several sorts on *Paradise* stock. We propagate only those varieties which produce large handsome fruit, mostly summer and autumn kinds: *a list of varieties furnished on application.* On the *Paradise* stock the trees are small, prolific, bear early, and are therefore desirable for small gardens or experimental orchards. They can be planted 5 or 6 feet apart, and will bear abundantly the third year after planting.

SUMMER APPLES.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large size; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. Tree a *moderate* erect grower and a good bearer. Middle to end of August.

GOLDEN SWEET—Large; yellow; a very fair, fine sweet apple. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, irregular and productive. August and September.

KESWICK CODLIN—Large, oblong, pale yellow; pleasantly acid; quality fair. Tree erect and *vigorous*; very early bearer; excellent for cooking. July to October.

RED ASTRACHAN—Large, roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with a thick bloom; very handsome; juicy, good, though rather acid. The tree is very hardy, a *free* grower, and a good bearer. August.

SWEET BOUGH—Large; pale yellow, sweet, tender and juicy. Tree a *moderate*, compact grower, and abundant bearer. August.

TETOFSKY—A Russian apple, medium size, with a yellow ground, handsomely striped with red, and covered with a whitish bloom; flesh juicy, sprightly, acid and agreeable. Tree a *moderate*, stocky grower, very hardy and productive. July and August.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT—A Russian apple, medium size, roundish, oblate, slightly conical; skin pale yellow when fully mature; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid, good. Tree a *free* grower. August.

AUTUMN APPLES.

ALEXANDER—Origin Russian. A very large and beautiful deep red or crimson apple, of medium quality. Tree very hardy. September and October.

ARKANSAS BEAUTY—Above medium size, roundish, pale green blushed pinkish red, with faint stripes of carmine; flesh firm, moderately crisp, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Tree vigorous with spreading habit.

CHENANGO—(*Sherwood's Favorite*)—Large, oblong; red and yellow; very handsome; highly valued as a table or market fruit on account of its handsome appearance and fair quality. Tree a *vigorous* grower and very productive. September.

DUCHESS OF OLDENBURG—See *Oldenburg*.

FALL PIPPIN—(*Holland Pippin*)—Very large, roundish, oblong; flesh tender, rich, and delicious. Tree a *free* grower, spreading and fine bearer; one of the most valuable varieties for table or market. An admirable baking apple. October to December.

FAMEUSE—(*Snow Apple*)—Medium size; deep crimson; flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious. *One of the finest dessert fruits*, and valuable for market; tree vigorous; succeeds particularly well in the North. November to January.

GRAVENSTEIN—A large, striped, roundish apple, of the *finest quality*. Tree *vigorous*, and erect in growth, very productive. One of the finest fall apples. September to October.

HAAS, FALL QUEEN, OR HORSE—Large, flat, ribbed or quartered; skin yellowish green, streaked and nearly covered with dull brownish red; flesh white; tender, juicy, sub-acid, good. Tree very hardy and *vigorous*. Highly esteemed at the West and Southwest as a profitable market fruit and for family use. Sept. to Nov.

JERSEY SWEET—Medium size; striped red and green; tender, juicy and sweet; a *free* grower and good bearer; very popular both for table and cooking. Sept. and Oct.

MAIDEN'S BLUSH—Large, flat; pale yellow with red cheek; beautiful; tender and pleasant, but not high flavored. Tree an erect *free* grower, and a good bearer. A valuable market apple. September and October.

OLDENBURG—(*Duchess of Oldenburg*)—A large, beautiful Russian apple; roundish, streaked red and yellow; tender, juicy, and pleasant. Tree a *vigorous*, fine grower and a young and abundant bearer. Succeeds well in Ncrthwest. September.

PUMPKIN SWEET—(*Pumpkin Russet*)—Large, round, yellowish russet apple, very sweet and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, rapid, upright grower; valuable. October and November.

RED BIETIGHEIMER—A German variety. Fruit large to very large, roundish, skin pale, cream-colored ground, mostly covered with purplish crimson; flesh white, firm, sub-acid, with a brisk, pleasant flavor. Tree a *free* grower and abundant bearer. One of the largest and handsomest apples. September and October.

ST. LAWRENCE—Large, round; streaked red and greenish yellow; quality moderate; a productive and popular market apple. Tree hardy and a *free* grower. October.

SNOW APPLE—See *Fameuse*.

STUMP—Medium size, conical; skin yellow, striped and shaded with light red; resembles *Chenango*; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, tender, sprightly sub-acid. *Very prolific*. September and October.

WALTER PEASE—Fruit very large, nearly round; color deep red on sunny side, with splashes and stripes of red on yellow ground on the other side. Core very small; flesh white, very fine grained; quality best, mild, juicy, slightly sub-acid, with a rich aromatic flavor. Tree very productive. September to January.

WEALTHY—Fruit medium, roundish; skin smooth, oily, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine, juicy, vinous, sub-acid, very good. Tree very hardy, a *free* grower, and productive. October.

WINTER APPLES.

BALDWIN—Large, bright red, juicy and rich. Tree *vigorous*, upright and productive. In New England, New York, Ontario and Michigan this is one of the most popular and profitable sorts for either table or market. December to March.

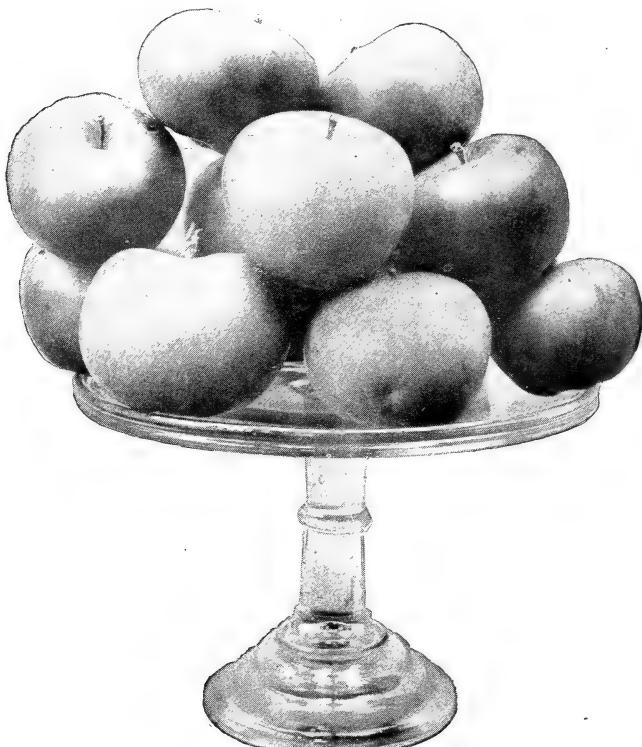
BARRY—Fruit oblate conical, yellow ground marbled with carmine on sunny side; flesh firm, crisp, acid; quality good. A great keeper, lasting in perfection till June. Tree a *vigorous* grower.

BAXTER—Large, roundish, sometimes faintly ribbed; skin yellow, mottled and striped purplish red; flesh yellow, tender, juicy, mild sub-acid, slightly aromatic; good. November to January.

BEN DAVIS—(*New York Pippin*)—A large, handsome, striped apple of fair quality. Tree very hardy, *vigorous*, and productive; a late keeper. January to June.

BISMARCK—Very large, remarkably handsome and showy; flesh yellow, tender, juicy; quality good. Tree extremely hardy and prolific, and bears early. November to February.

COX'S ORANGE PIPPIN—Medium size, roundish, ovate; color yellow, suffused with red streaks; flesh crisp, juicy, sweet, and best in quality. This is regarded by the English as the finest apple in cultivation, either as a dessert fruit or for culinary purposes. Tree a moderate, stocky grower. October to April.



THE BARRY APPLE.
(Reduced.)

DELAWARE RED—(Lawver)—Medium, roundish, of bright red color, mottled and streaked with dull gray; flesh tinged yellow, moderately firm, crisp, tender, juicy, brisk, sub-acid, fair quality; vigorous grower. January to May.

ESOPUS SPITZENBURG—Large, deep red with gray spots, and delicately coated with bloom; flesh yellow, crisp, rich and excellent. Tree rather a feeble, slow grower, and moderate bearer; esteemed in this state as one of the very best. November to April.

FALLAWATER—A very large and handsome apple from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree *vigorous*, bears young and abundantly. November to March.

GANO—Large, deep red; tree hardy and vigorous; an early, prolific bearer. February and March.

GIDEON—Hardy as a crab apple, vigorous, early and prolific bearer. Medium to large; rich golden yellow; flesh fine, juicy, sub-acid. Good keeper. February.

GOLDEN RUSSET—Medium size, dull russet with a tinge of red on the exposed side; flesh greenish; crisp, juicy and high flavored. Tree a *vigorous* grower, with light colored speckled shoots; hardy, bears well. November to April.

GRIMES' GOLDEN—Medium to large size; skin golden yellow sprinkled with gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly; quality very good. Tree hardy, *vigorous*, productive. January to April.

HUBBARDSTON—Large; striped yellow and red; tender, juicy, and fine; tree a *free* grower and great bearer. November to January.

JONATHAN—Medium size; red and yellow; flesh tender, juicy and rich; tree a *moderate* grower; shoots light colored, slender and spreading; very productive. One of the best varieties either for table or market. November to March.

KING—See Tompkins King.

LADY'S SWEET—Large; roundish, green and red, nearly quite red in the sun; sweet, sprightly and perfumed. Tree a moderate grower, erect, and a good bearer. One of the best winter sweet apples. November to May.

LONGFIELD—A Russian variety and one of the best. Tree a strong grower and an early, abundant and annual bearer. Flesh white, fine, tender, juicy, with a rich sprightly sub-acid flavor. *Valuable for cold climates.* December to April.

LYMAN'S PUMPKIN SWEET—(Pound Sweet)—A very large, round, greenish apple, excellent for baking. Tree a *free* grower and productive. October to December.

MANN—Medium to large; deep yellow, often with a shade of brownish red where exposed; juicy, mild, pleasant, sub-acid. Tree hardy and an upright grower; an early and annual bearer, and a late keeper. January to April.

McINTOSH RED—Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and productive; fruit handsome and of good quality; regarded as valuable for the North. November to February.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—Large; roundish, skin dull green overspread with dull red, and striped dark red; flesh firm, tender, moderately juicy, crisp, sub-acid. December to May.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN—One of the most celebrated American apples, on account of its long keeping and excellent qualities, and the high price it commands abroad; but its success is confined to certain districts and soils.. It attains its greatest perfection on Long Island and the Hudson. In Western New York and New England it rarely succeeds well. It requires rich and high culture, and it makes such a slow, *feeble* growth, that it has to be top grafted upon a strong growing variety. November to June.

NEW YORK PIPPIN—See Ben Davis.

NORTHERN SPY—Large; striped, and quite covered on the sunny side with dark crimson, and delicately coated with bloom. Flesh juicy, rich, highly aromatic, retaining its freshness of flavor and appearance till July. Tree remarkably rapid, erect grower, and a great bearer. Like all trees of the same habit it requires good culture and occasional thinning out of the branches, to admit the sun and air fully to the fruit. *One of the finest late keeping apples.* November to April.

NORTHWESTERN GREENING—Medium to large, averaging from seven to eight ounces each and very uniform in size. Color greenish yellow, flesh juicy, firm and fine grained, very fine quality and flavor. Tree is *very hardy* and a thrifty grower, an early and continuous bearer; one of the longest keepers known. January to June.

ONTARIO—Large, bright rich red; flesh fine, tender, juicy, sub-acid, slightly aromatic. January to April.

PEWAUKEE—Medium to large, roundish, oblate; skin bright yellow, striped and splashed with dark red; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. *Esteemed especially for cold climates, on account of its hardiness.* Tree *vigorous.* January to May.

RAMBO—Medium size; streaked and mottled yellow and red; tender, juicy, mild flavored. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. A widely cultivated and esteemed old variety. Autumn in the South; October to January in the North.

RED CANADA—(Steele's Red)—Medium size; red with white dots; flesh rich, sub-acid and delicious. Tree a *moderate*, slender grower. A superior fruit for table or market. November to May.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Tree spreading and *vigorous*; always more or less crooked in the nursery; a great and constant bearer in nearly all soils and situations; fruit rather acid, but excellent for dessert and cooking. Toward the South it ripens in the fall, but in the North keeps well until March or April.

ROME BEAUTY—Large; yellow and bright red; handsome; medium quality. Tree a *moderate* grower, good bearer. December to March.

ROXBURY RUSSET—Medium size to large; surface rough; greenish, covered with russet. Tree a *free* grower, spreading, and a great bearer; keeps till June.

SMITH'S CIDER—Large, handsome, red and yellow; juicy, acid; quality *medium*; tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the South and West. November to February.

SMOKEHOUSE—Rather above the medium, roundish, oblate, skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large gray and brown dots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, rather rich, sub-acid. December to February.

SPITZENBURG—See Esopus Spitzenburg.

STARK—An early and abundant bearer. Fruit large and valued for its long keeping; skin greenish yellow, shaded, sprinkled and striped with light and dark red, nearly over the whole surface, and thinly covered with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, sub-acid. Good. January to May.

SUTTON BEAUTY—Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin waxen yellow, striped with crimson; flesh whitish, tender, juicy, sub-acid; quality *very good*; keeps remarkably well. Tree a *free*, handsome grower, and productive.

TOLMAN'S SWEET—Medium size; pale, whitish yellow, slightly tinged with red; flesh firm, rich and very sweet; excellent for cooking. Tree a *free* grower, upright and very productive. November to April.

TOMPKINS KING—A superb red apple of the largest size and finest quality. Tree a *vigorous* grower and a good bearer; hardy. November to March.

TWENTY-OUNCE—A very large, showy, striped apple, of fair quality. Tree a *free*, spreading grower, and a fine bearer; excellent for baking, and of pleasant flavor, though not rich; very popular in the markets. October to January.

WAGENER—Medium to large; deep red in the sun; flesh firm, sub-acid and *excellent*. Tree a *vigorous*, upright grower, very productive. December to May.

WALBRIDGE—Medium; oblate regular; skin pale yellow shaded with red; flesh crisp, tender, juicy. *Esteemed, especially in cold climates, for its hardiness and productiveness.* Tree *very vigorous*. January to May.

WINE SAP—Large; roundish; deep red; medium quality; keeps well. Tree a *moderate* grower and good bearer; succeeds well in the West, and is there valuable and popular. Not grown here in orchards. December to May.

WINTER BANANA—Medium to large; golden yellow, shaded bright crimson, smooth and handsome; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic; one of the best dessert apples. Tree a vigorous grower.

WOLFE RIVER—Very large; beautiful red in the sun, on a yellow ground. Tree a strong grower and a good bearer. *Extremely hardy.* December to March.

YELLOW BELLFLOWER—Large; yellow, with a tinge of red on the sunny side; flesh crisp, juicy, with a sprightly aromatic flavor; a beautiful and excellent fruit. Valuable for baking. The tree is a *free* grower and a good bearer. November to April.

YORK IMPERIAL—Medium; whitish, shaded crimson in the sun, firm, *crisp*, juicy, pleasant, mild, sub-acid. Tree moderately vigorous and productive. November to February.

CRAB APPLES.

HYSLOP'S—Large; deep crimson; very popular at the West on account of its size, beauty and hardiness; October. Tree remarkably *vigorous*.

TRANSCENDENT—A beautiful variety of Crab, red and yellow. Tree a remarkably *strong* grower. September.

WHITNEY—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy, very pleasant flavor. Tree a *vigorous*, handsome grower, with dark green glossy foliage; a great bearer and *very hardy*. End of August.

SELECT PEARS.

The following list includes those which have been well tested and prove valuable.

A special list of those which we find particularly well suited to the Quince stock will be found at the end of the general list.

Gathering Pears.—One of the most important points in the management of Pears, is to gather them at the proper time.

Summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and Autumn Pears at least a fortnight. Winter varieties, if they will hang so long, may be left until the leaves begin to fall.

Thin the Fruit.—We cannot urge too strongly the following suggestion: When Pear trees are heavily laden, the fruit should be thinned when about **one-third** grown; else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

STANDARD TREES, for Orchards, are on Pear stocks, and generally of two to three years growth from the bud. The size varies from four feet upwards, according to the growth of the variety.

DWARF AND PYRAMIDAL TREES.—These are on Quince stocks, and can be supplied from two to three years old, from the bud. Those of three years growth bear the first or second year after planting.

SUMMER PEARS.

BARTLETT—One of the most popular pears; large, buttery, and melting, with a rich musky flavor. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle to last of September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE—A splendid pear, resembling the Bartlett and ripening a few days earlier; a cross between that variety and the Flemish Beauty; the tree is hardy and *vigorous* either on the pear or quince. *Care should be taken to pick the fruit at least ten days before it would ripen upon the tree.*

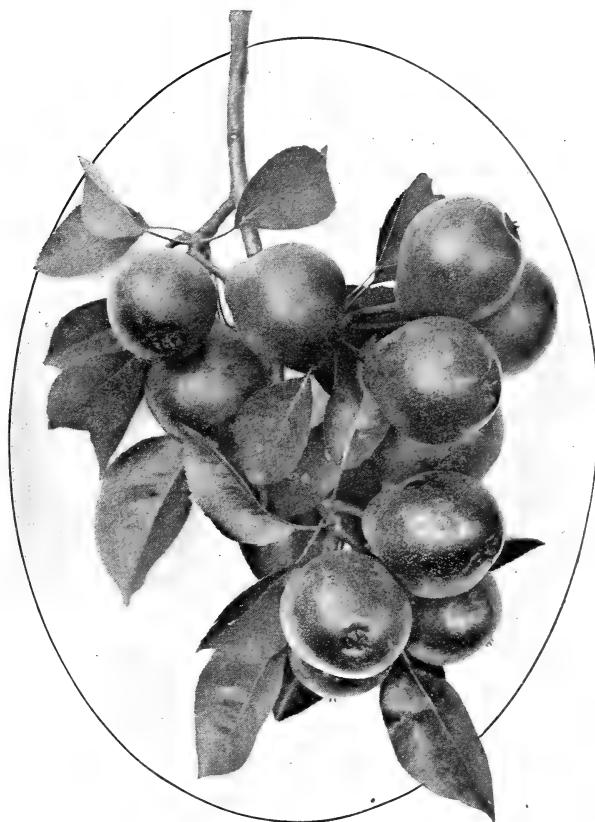
KONCE—Medium to large, very handsome, spicy, juicy, sweet, *very good*. Season very early. Tree *vigorous*, free from blight, and a better grower than Kieffer.

SOUVENIR DU CONGRES—Large to very large; skin smooth, bright yellow when the fruit is fully matured, with the parts exposed to the sun brilliant red or carmine. The flesh, while it is like that of the Bartlett, is free from its strong musky aroma, and is firm to the core. Tree a moderate grower. August and September.

TYSON—Rather above medium size; melting, juicy, sweet, and pleasant. Tree *very vigorous* and rapid grower; bears abundantly; one of the best summer varieties. August.

WILDER EARLY—Medium or rather small, regular in form; greenish yellow, with a brownish red cheek; handsome, melting, sweet, pleasant, *very good*. Tree a *vigorous* grower and great bearer. First of August.

AUTUMN PEARS.



CLUSTER OF WORDEN SECKEL PEARS.

(Reduced).

ANGOULEME (Duchesse d'Angouleme)—The largest of all our good pears. Succeeds well on the pear, but it attains its highest perfection on the quince, and it is a beautiful and *vigorous* tree. October and November.

BOSC (Beurre Bosc)—A large and beautiful russet pear; very distinct, with a long neck; melting, or nearly so, high flavored and delicious. Tree a *moderate* grower and rather irregular; bears well. We top-graft in order to get good standard trees. It does not succeed on the quince, and in order to obtain dwarf trees it must be double-worked. September to October.

FLEMISH BEAUTY—A large, beautiful, melting, sweet pear. Tree very hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; succeeds well in most parts of the country. September and October.

FREDERICK CLAPP—Size above medium; form generally obovate; skin thin, smooth, clear lemon yellow; flesh fine grained, very juicy and melting, flavor sprightly, acidulous, rich and aromatic; quality very good to best. Tree a *vigorous* grower, and somewhat spiny. Does best as a standard. October.

GARBER—Earlier than Kieffer, large and of better quality, excellent for canning and preserving; tree hardy and productive, free from blight. September and October.

HOWELL—One of the finest American pears; large, handsome; sweet, melting. Tree very *vigorous*, hardy and productive. September and October.

KIEFFER—Large; rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very *vigorous* and productive. October and November.

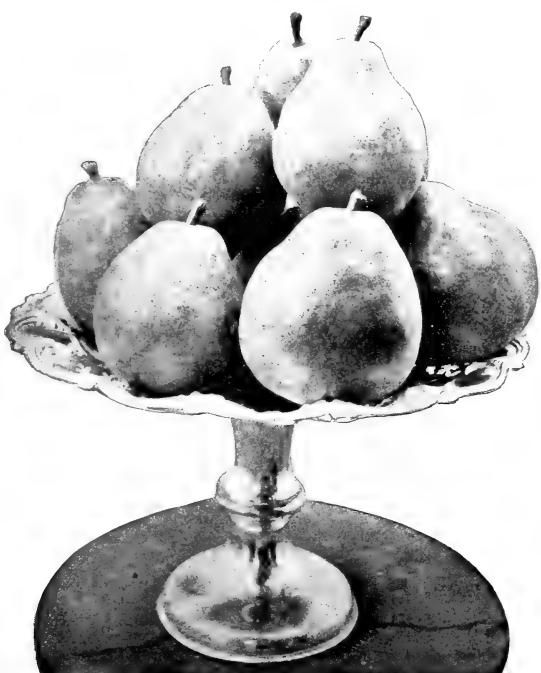
LOUISE BONNE OF JERSEY—A large, beautiful, first-rate pear; yellow with a dark red cheek; melting, buttery and rich. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower and most abundant bearer; *best on the quince*. September and October.

SECKEL—The standard of excellence in the pear; small, but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, *slow*, erect grower. September and October.

SHELDON—A pear of the very best quality; large, round, russet and red; melting, rich and delicious. Tree *vigorous*, erect and handsome, and bears well when grown on the pear. It must be *double-worked* on the quince. October.

WORDEN SECKEL—Fruit medium size, borne in clusters, juicy, buttery, fine-grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of Seckel which it surpasses in size, beauty, and keeping qualities. October to December.

LATE AUTUMN AND EARLY WINTER PEARS.



DISH OF ANJOU PEARS.

(Reduced.)

nearly melting; keeps sound a long time after being gathered. Tree a *free* grower, and an early abundant bearer; a magnificent market fruit.

ANJOU (Beurre d'Anjou)—

A large, handsome pear, buttery, and melting, with sprightly vinous flavor; keeps into mid-winter. Tree a *vigorous* grower and good bearer. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be *the most valuable pear in the catalogue*. Does equally well as a standard or a dwarf. Keeps until the winter holidays, when it commands very high prices in the market.

The Rural New Yorker says: There are few lovers of pears that, after they have eaten their first well-grown, well-ripened Anjou, do not ask its name with a view to buying more for immediate use, or planting Anjou trees in their own gardens or orchards. If a vote among all the judges of pears in the country were taken as to which is the best variety of its season, we think that the Anjou would be elected by an overwhelming majority.

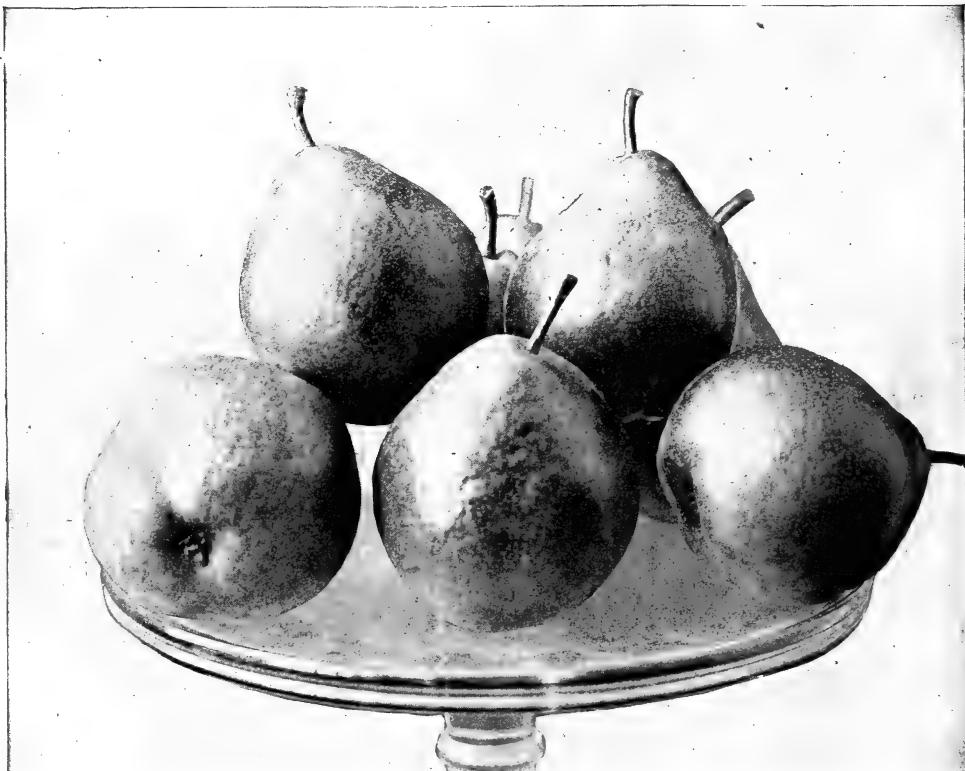
CLAIRGEAU (Beurre Clairgeau)—

Very large; pyriform; yellow and red; handsome and attractive; flesh yellowish;

LAWRENCE—Size medium to large, obovate; golden yellow; flesh melting, with a pleasant aromatic flavor. Tree a *moderate* grower and an abundant bearer; *one of the most valuable early winter pears*.

WINTER NELIS—One of the best early winter pears; medium size; dull russet; melting and buttery, with a rich, sprightly flavor. Tree a *slender, straggling*, but free grower. Bears heavy crops regularly. Top-grafted trees.

LATE WINTER PEARS.



DISH OF DORSET PEARS.

(Reduced.)

DORSET—A very handsome and showy late-keeping pear. Large, golden yellow ground, with bright red on sunny side; flesh juicy, melting, sweet, of good quality. Keeps and ships well and is a valuable late pear. Tree a *vigorous* grower.

EASTER BUEsse—A large, roundish, oval fruit, yellow with a red cheek; melting and rich. Tree a *moderate* grower and most abundant bearer; best *on the quince*; keeps *all winter*.

JOSEPHINE OF MALINES—Medium to large, roundish; pale straw color; flesh rose-colored, melting and delicately perfumed; first quality; tree a *moderate*, irregular grower, with small leaves; fruit borne in clusters; succeeds well *on the quince*, though not a handsome grower. This variety improves as the tree advances in age. One of the most delicious of our long-keeping table pears, and it deserves extensive culture.

DWARF PEARS ON QUINCE.

Our dwarf Pear Trees are budded on Quince stock. Dwarf trees of the following varieties set out here thirty-five years ago are still in a flourishing condition. Dwarfs must always be planted sufficiently deep to cover the quince stock two or three inches. We specially recommend:

SUMMER—Clapp's Favorite.

AUTUMN—Angouleme, Louise Bonne of Jersey.

WINTER—Anjou, Easter Beurre, Lawrence, Josephine of Malines.

SELECT CHERRIES.

The cherry succeeds well on dry soils, and is susceptible of being trained in any form that taste or circumstances may require.

For orchards where there is ample room for large trees, and in climates where it is not subject to the bursting of the bark, standards with four or five feet of clean trunk are preferable.

For door-yards, where shade and ornament are taken into account, standards of the free growing sorts, with erect habit and large foliage, are the most suitable.

For fruit gardens, and particularly those of moderate extent, and in localities where the bark of the trunk is liable to burst, the pyramidal or conical trees, dwarfs or low standards, with two or three feet of trunk, and the dwarfs branching within a foot of the ground, are the most appropriate and profitable.

STANDARD TREES. The Heart and Bigarreau Cherries are rapid, erect growers, and make large and beautiful trees. The Duke and Morello varieties **grow slowly and do not attain a large size**, but are very suitable for dwarfs, and generally more hardy.

HEART CHERRIES.

Fruit heart shaped, with tender, sweet flesh. Tree of rapid growth, with large, soft, drooping leaves.

BLACK TARTARIAN—Very large; purplish black; half tender; flavor mild and pleasant. Tree a remarkably *vigorous*, erect and beautiful grower, and an immense bearer. One of the most popular varieties. Ripe last of June and beginning of July.

GOV. WOOD—Clear light red; tender and delicious. Hangs well. Tree a *vigorous* grower and most productive. End of June.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

These are chiefly distinguished from the preceding class by their finer flesh. Their growth is vigorous, branches spreading, and foliage luxuriant, soft and drooping.

NAPOLEON—A magnificent cherry of the largest size; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek; flesh very firm, juicy and sweet. Tree a *vigorous*, erect grower, and bears enormous crops, ripens late; valuable for canning.

ROCKPORT—Large; pale amber in the shade, light red in the sun; half tender, sweet and good. Tree vigorous, erect and beautiful. Ripe same time as Black Tartarian.

SCHMIDT'S BIGARREAU—Fruit grows in clusters, and is of the largest size; skin deep black color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine rich flavor; stone small. Tree is remarkably vigorous, hardy and productive. June.

WINDSOR—Fruit large, liver-colored, quite distinct; flesh *remarkably firm* and of fine quality. Tree hardy and very prolific. A *very valuable late variety*.

YELLOW SPANISH—Large; pale yellow, with a bright red cheek in the sun; flesh firm, juicy and delicious; one of the best, most beautiful, and popular of all light-colored cherries. Tree erect, *vigorous* and productive. End of June.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

These two classes of cherries are very distinct from the preceding. The trees are of smaller size, and grow more slowly; the leaves are thicker and more erect, and of a deeper green. The fruit is generally round, and in color varying from light red to dark brown. The Dukes have stout, erect branches, usually, and some of them, like Reine Hortense, quite sweet fruit; while the Morellos have slender, spreading branches, and acid fruit, invariably. These two classes are peculiarly appropriate for Dwarfs and Pyramids on the Mahaleb stocks and their hardiness renders them well worthy of attention in localities where the Hearts and Bigarreaus are too tender.

BALDWIN—Large, round, slightly sub-acid, sweetest and richest of Morello Type. Tree an upright grower, hardy, early and productive. June.

DYEHOUSE—Partakes of both the Duke and Morello in wood and fruit; a very early and sure bearer; ripens a week before Early Richmond, and as productive. June.

EARLY RICHMOND—An early red, acid cherry; very valuable for cooking. Tree a *free* grower, hardy, healthy and very productive. Ripens through June.

MAY DUKE—An old, well known, excellent variety; large; dark red; juicy, sub-acid, rich. Tree hardy, *vigorous* and fruitful; ripens a long time in succession; fine for dwarfs and pyramids. Middle of June.

MONTMORENCY ORDINAIRE—A beautiful, large, red acid cherry; larger and finer than Early Richmond, and fully ten days later. Being extraordinarily prolific and very hardy, it can be recommended as a variety of great value. Valuable for canning and preserving. Tree a *free* grower.

MORELLO ENGLISH—Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender; makes a fine bush on the Mahaleb. If trained on a north wall it may be in use all the month of August. Valuable.

OSTHEIM—Color dark red; flesh very dark, juicy with a sub-acid flavor. Its hardiness and productiveness render it valuable. Middle of July.

REINE HORTENSE—Large; bright red; tender, juicy, nearly sweet and delicious. Tree *vigorous* and bears well; makes a beautiful pyramid.

WRAGG—Medium size; dark purple, fair quality. Tree hardy, vigorous and productive.

SELECT PLUMS.

HOW TO MAKE PLUM CULTURE PROFITABLE.

DISEASES AND ENEMIES OF THE PLUM.

The prevalence of that disease of the Plum commonly called "black knot," and of the insect known as **curculio**, has of late discouraged people generally from giving to the Plum its merited share of attention. It is not to be denied that these are obstacles of considerable magnitude to indifferent, slovenly cultivators; but we are satisfied from actual experience, that nothing more than ordinary industry and perseverance is required to overcome them entirely. Western New York is not exempt from these difficulties any more than other localities; we hear complaints about "knots" and "curculio" all around us. Yet growers here are able to fruit in the most successful manner twenty-five to thirty varieties of Plums, annually, getting not merely a few scattering fruits, but **full crops**, weighing down the branches. This success is not due to any extraordinary skill, nor to any peculiarity of soil or climate, **but to reasonably good care and culture**.

Nothing is more favorable to the growth of the black fungus, or knot, than **neglect**. We have seen trees growing in grass in some uncultivated dooryards transformed into a mere mass of black knots, while trees in neighboring gardens under good cultivation were entirely exempt. The preventative and remedies are, **good clean culture and prompt amputation**.

As for the curculio, there is no difficulty in protecting the crop from it by merely employing a little extra labor. When the trees blossom, and as the fruit begins to set, dress the ground about the Plum Trees, and make it very clean and smooth. Then, as soon as the curculio commences its operations, spread a large sheet prepared for the purpose around each tree, and jar it so as to shake down all fruits that have been stung, as well as all the curculios. Both insects and stung fruits are destroyed. This work performed daily, ensures a full crop. The work can be done quickly; a dozen trees in a garden can be attended to daily in less than half an hour's work of a man. Let those who really desire to grow fine crops of delicious plums try this system, **follow it up rigidly**, and they will be successful.

BAVAY'S GREEN GAGE (*Reine Claude de Bavay*)—One of the best foreign varieties; as large as the Washington, and of fine flavor; roundish oval; greenish, marked with red in the sun. Tree a *free* grower and remarkably productive. Middle to end of September. Hangs long on the tree.

BEAUTY OF NAPLES—Medium, greenish yellow somewhat striped, skin thin, excellent flavor, one of the best table varieties. Tree hardy, vigorous. August.

BRADSHAW—A very large and fine early plum; dark violet red; juicy and good. Tree erect and *vigorous*; very productive; valuable for market.

COE'S GOLDEN DROP—Large and handsome, oval; light yellow; flesh firm, rich and sweet; adheres to the stone. Tree a *moderate* grower and very productive. Valuable on account of its large size, its fine appearance, also its lateness. End of Sept.

FELLEMBERG (*French or Italian Prune*)—A fine late plum; oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious; parts from the stone; fine for drying. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. September.

GERMAN PRUNE—Medium; oval; purple or blue; juicy, rich, fine. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. September.



A YOUNG BEARING TREE OF THE GRAND DUKE PLUM.
(Reduced.)

GRAND DUKE—A valuable late plum; as large as the Bradshaw, of same color, and ripening latter part of September. One of the best plums for market.

IMPERIAL GAGE—Rather large; oval; greenish; flesh juicy, rich and delicious; parts from the stone. Tree a *vigorous* grower; very productive. Middle of August.

LOMBARD—Medium size; oval; violet red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant. Tree very *vigorous* and hardy, a great bearer, and peculiarly well adapted to light soils. September.

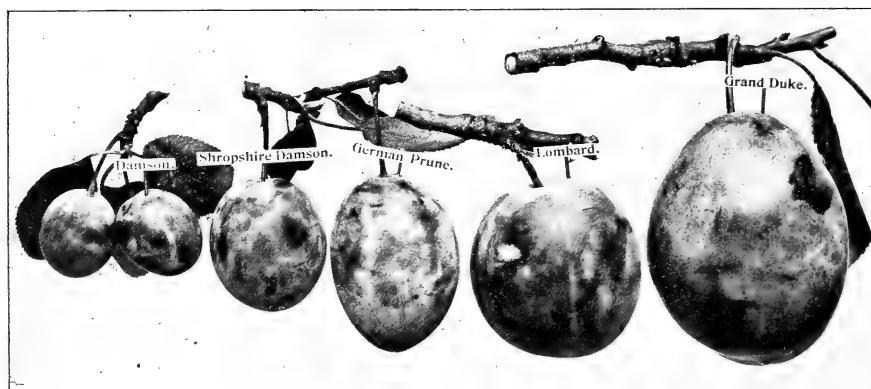
MONARCH—Dark purplish blue, free-stone, of excellent quality, very large, roundish oval, of excellent quality. Tree vigorous grower and abundant bearer. September.

MOORE'S ARCTIC—Medium; skin purplish black, thin blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow; a little coarse, juicy, sweet. Tree hardy, *vigorous*, an early and abundant bearer. Early in September.

PETER'S YELLOW GAGE—Large, nearly oval; bright marbled yellow; flesh rich and juicy; very good. Tree a *free* grower. September.

POND'S SEEDLING OR FONT HILL—A magnificent English plum; form of Yellow Egg; light red changing to violet; flesh rather coarse. Tree a *vigorous* grower and most abundant bearer. One of the most attractive in cultivation. September.

QUACKENBOSS—Large, deep purple covered with a dense bluish bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sprightly, juicy, a little coarse-grained; will rank good in quality. Tree *vigorous* and a free bearer. Valuable for market. Middle of September.



IT IS OBVIOUS THAT THE GRAND DUKE PLUM IS THE LARGEST.

(Reduced.)

SHIPPER'S PRIDE—Fruit large; color dark purple, handsome and showy; flesh firm, of excellent quality; very productive and is a valuable market variety.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON—A medium size, dark purple variety; esteemed for preserving. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. October.

VICTORIA (Sharp's Emperor)—One of the most magnificent plums in cultivation; of the largest size; fair quality; purplish red color. Tree a *free*, irregular grower and most abundant bearer. September.

WASHINGTON—A fine large plum; roundish; green, usually marked with red; juicy, sweet and good. Tree *robust* and exceedingly productive. End of August.

YELLOW EGG—A very large and beautiful egg-shaped yellow plum; a little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Tree a *free* grower and very productive. End of August.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

ABUNDANCE (Botan)—Fruit large and beautiful; amber turning to a rich bright cherry; flesh light yellow, juicy, tender, sweet; exceedingly productive. Very early.

BURBANK—Large and beautiful; clear cherry red; an abundant bearer. Valuable market variety. Ripens early in September.

CHALCO—Large, flat, deep red-purple; flesh yellow, firm, sweet and fragrant. Tree vigorous, hardy and productive. Early in September.

CLIMAX—Large, deep dark red, skin firm; flesh yellow, sweet, rich and fruity, fine quality. Tree vigorous upright grower; one of the earliest varieties.

RED JUNE—An early ripening plum; medium to large, roundish conical, purplish red, handsome; flesh yellow, quality good.

SATSUMA (Blood)—Large, globular with sharp point. Color, purple and red with bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, fine quality; stone very small. August.

SHIRO—Medium, clear light yellow, with thin white bloom, flesh transparent, firm, juicy, rich, pleasant sub-acid. Tree vigorous, very productive. Ripens early.

SULTAN—Large, spherical; dull red with blue bloom, delicious sub-acid, fine for cooking, good keeper. Tree a compact rapid grower. Ripens very early.

WICKSON—Very large; glowing carmine, with a heavy white bloom; flesh firm, sugary, delicious; stone small; good keeper. Tree of *vigorous*, upright growth; but will not stand severe winters.

SELECT PEACHES.

To secure healthy, vigorous, and fruitful trees and fine fruit, the following points must be well attended to in peach culture: 1st.—Keep the ground clean and mellow around the trees, and give it an occasional dressing of wood ashes. 2nd.—Keep the heads low, the trunks ought not to exceed three feet in height. 3rd.—Attend regularly every Winter to pruning and shortening the shoots of the previous year's growth. This keeps the head round, full, and well furnished with bearing wood. Cut weak shoots back about one-half, and strong ones one-third; but see that you have a sufficient supply of fruit buds. Sickly and superfluous shoots should be cut out clean.

It should always be borne in mind that the fruit is produced on wood of the last season's growth, and hence, the necessity for keeping up a good supply of vigorous annual shoots all over the tree.

Note.—In planting peach trees, it is of the highest importance to cut back the trees severely. The stem should be reduced about one-third, and the side branches cut back to one bud. This lessens the demand upon the roots and enables the remaining buds to push more vigorously. Most failures in newly planted orchards may be ascribed to a non-observance of these directions.

The varieties marked (C) are Clingstones, the other varieties are Freestones.

ALEXANDER (C)—Medium to large; skin greenish white, nearly covered with deep rich red; flesh melting, juicy, sweet. Tree *vigorous* and productive; ripens two weeks before Hale's Early; one of the largest and best of the extra early varieties, and valuable for market as well as for home use.

AMSDEN (C)—Medium to large, greenish white, nearly covered with purple in the sun; of very good quality; an exceedingly early sort. July.

BOKARA—One of the hardest Peaches, yellow, fine quality; and a free bearer.

CARMAN—Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white or pale yellow with deep blush; skin very tough, flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. Excellent for shipping, and a profitable market variety. August.

CHAIR'S CHOICE—Deep yellow, with red cheek; firm. September.

CHAMPION—A new early peach; large, handsome, creamy white with red cheek; sweet, rich, juicy. Hardy and productive. September.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY—A magnificent, large, yellow peach, of good quality. Tree exceedingly *vigorous* and prolific; its size, beauty and productiveness make it one of the most popular varieties. Beginning of September.

CRAWFORD'S LATE—A superb yellow peach; very large, productive and good; ripens here about the close of the peach season. Last of September.

CROSBY—Fruit medium, roundish, slightly flattened; bright orange-yellow, splashed with streaks of carmine on sunny side; good in quality. Ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

ELBERTA—The fruit is large, handsome, with golden yellow skin, covered with a bright crimson blush. Flesh yellow, juicy; quality good, though not quite equal to Crawford. A peculiarity of the Elberta is that the fruit can be gathered before it is ripe, and it will ripen up without rotting. It bears transportation well.

FITZGERALD—The fruit is of very large size, stone very small. This promising *new peach* is of the Crawford type but excels that famous variety in size, hardiness and productiveness. Season same as Early Crawford.

FOSTER—A large yellow peach resembling Crawford's Early, but of better quality; and ripens a little earlier.

GLOBE—Large, flesh firm, juicy, yellow, quality good, rich, vinous and luscious. October.

HEATH CLING (C)—Very large, white, juicy, and melting; good keeper. October.

HILL'S CHILI—Medium size; skin deep yellow, shaded with dark red; of medium quality. Tree hardy, *vigorous*, very productive; a good market sort; ripens between Crawford's Early and Late.

MORRIS WHITE—Medium size; dull creamy white, tinged with red in the sun; flesh white to the stone, juicy and delicious. Tree a moderate bearer. Middle of September.

MOUNTAIN ROSE—Large, roundish; skin whitish nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, juicy, very good. Tree *vigorous* and very productive. An excellent early market variety.

NIAGARA—Large, fine quality, free bearer; ripens after Elberta.

OLDMIXON FREE—Large; greenish white and red; flesh pale, juicy and rich. Tree hardy and productive; a most valuable variety. Middle of Sept.

RIVERS (Early Rivers)—Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a rich racy flavor, most remarkable. One of the finest of the early peaches for amateur's use and market.

SALWAY—An English peach; large, roundish; skin creamy yellow; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich. A valuable late peach for market, where it will ripen. It is grown successfully at Keuka Lake in this State.

SMOCK—Large size; light orange-yellow, with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and rich. October.

STUMP THE WORLD (C)—Large; red and white, handsome; good size and fair quality. Very productive. End of September.

WHEATLAND—Large, roundish; skin golden yellow, shaded with crimson on the sunny side; flesh yellow, rather firm, juicy, sweet, and of fine quality. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford. Tree *vigorous* and healthy.

SELECT APRICOTS.

The Apricot is one of the most beautiful and delicious fruits we possess, and its value is greatly enhanced by the season of its ripening—between cherries and peaches.

In a selection of choice garden fruits it is quite indispensable. It succeeds admirably trained in Espalier form, which will be found advantageous in small gardens, as it may occupy a house wall, fence or trellis, leaving the open ground for other trees. In cold sections, too, where the trees get winter killed, or the blossoms injured by the late Spring frosts, these Espalier trees can easily be protected by mat or board screens. To protect against the curculio, see directions for the Plum.

ALBERGE DE MONTGAMET—Medium size; very early; juicy and excellent; very hardy; one of the best. Ripe in July.

EARLY MOORPARK—Medium size; rich, juicy, very fine.

LARGE EARLY MONTGAMET—Large, early; firm, juicy, excellent.

MOORPARK—One of the largest and finest Apricots; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh orange, sweet, juicy, and rich; parts from the stone; very productive.

PEACH—Very large, handsome, rich and juicy; one of the best.

ST. AMBROISE—One of the largest and finest Apricots, ripens beginning of August.

SELECT NECTARINES.

The Nectarine requires the same culture and management as the peach, from which it differs only in having smooth skin like the plum. It is peculiarly liable to the attacks of the curculio. The same remedy must be applied as recommended for the plum.

Our collection embraces the finest varieties.

BOSTON—Large; bright yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; freestone. First of September.

DOWNTON—Large; greenish white, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, rich, and high flavored; one of the best. Freestone.

EARLY NEWINGTON—Large; pale green, red in the sun; flesh pale red at the stone, juicy, and rich; adheres to the stone.

ELRUGE—Medium size; greenish yellow, with a dark red cheek; flesh greenish white, juicy, and high flavored; excellent. Beginning of September.

HARDWICKE—Large; pale green, with a violet red cheek; flesh pale green, juicy, melting, and rich. End of August.

LORD NAPIER—Earliest large Nectarine known.

PITMASTON ORANGE—Large; orange and yellow; flesh orange, rich, and fine; freestone. An excellent English sort. September.

SELECT QUINCES.

APPLE OR ORANGE—Large, roundish, with a short neck; of a bright golden yellow color; tree has rather slender shoots and oval leaves; very productive. This is the variety most extensively cultivated for the fruit. Ripe in October.

BOURGEAT (A Golden Prolific Quince)—A variety, of best quality, tender and good. Ripening shortly after Orange, and keeping till past mid-winter. Largest size, rich golden color, smooth, no creases. Rich velvety skin, with delicious odor. Foliage healthy. The strongest grower of the quinces; a prolific bearer often fruiting at four years.

CHAMPION—A variety which ripens late. Tree vigorous, bears early and abundantly.

MEECHE'S PROLIFIC—Fruit resembling the Champion in shape and general appearance, though not so large; productive and ripens early.

REA (Rea's Mammoth)—A very large and fine variety of the Orange Quince. A strong grower and productive. We consider this the *best of all quinces*.

HARDY NATIVE GRAPES.

BLACK GRAPES.

BARRY (Rogers' No. 43)—Bunch large but rather short; berries large, roundish, much like Black Hamburg; delicate, sweet and tender. Ripens with Concord. Vine vigorous and productive. One of the largest and finest of the Rogers' Hybrids.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY—Bunches large, compact and handsome; berries large, nearly round, black, with light purple bloom; flesh rather firm, but tender; the seeds are few and easily separated from the pulp; quality rich, sweet, slightly vinous; a strong and *vigorous* grower, with healthy foliage; ripens very early; the berries do not drop easily from the bunches, and the fruit keeps a long time in perfection.

CHAMPION—A large grape, of medium quality. Its chief value consists in its earliness, rendering it a valuable sort to plant where the seasons are short.

CLINTON—Bunches small and very compact; berries small, sprightly; when thoroughly ripe is a good table grape and keeps well; valuable for wine. A free, rapid grower and profuse bearer; ripens earlier than the Isabella.

CONCORD—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than the Isabella; very hardy, productive and reliable; succeeds well over a great extent of the country, and is one of the most popular market grapes.

EATON—Bunch large, compact. Berries very large, round, black, covered with a thick blue bloom. In general appearance of the bunch and berry it strongly resembles Moore's Early. Skin thick; very juicy with some pulp. A large showy grape.

HARTFORD—A hardy, profuse bearing, and tolerably good grape; very early and reliable, and a valuable market variety on this account.

HERBERT (Rogers' No. 44.)—Bunch rather long, but compact; berries large, tender, sweet, and rich; early and productive. A handsome variety and one of the best of the Rogers' in quality.

ISABELLA—Bunches long, large, loose; berries large, oval, juicy, sweet and musky. A *vigorous* grower, hardy, an immense bearer; a good keeper.

MERRIMAC (Rogers' No. 19)—Bunches medium to large; berry large, sweet, and rich; *vigorous* and productive; one of the earliest of the Rogers' varieties.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch medium; berry large, round, black, with a heavy blue bloom; flesh pulpy and of medium quality; vine hardy and moderately prolific; ripens with the Hartford. Its large size and earliness render it desirable for an early crop.

WILDER (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunch very large, compact, shouldered; berry large, round, black; flesh tender, slight pulp at center, juicy, sweet. Ripens about with Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy and a good bearer. Regarded as one of the best of the black varieties, and on account of its size and beauty is very valuable for market.

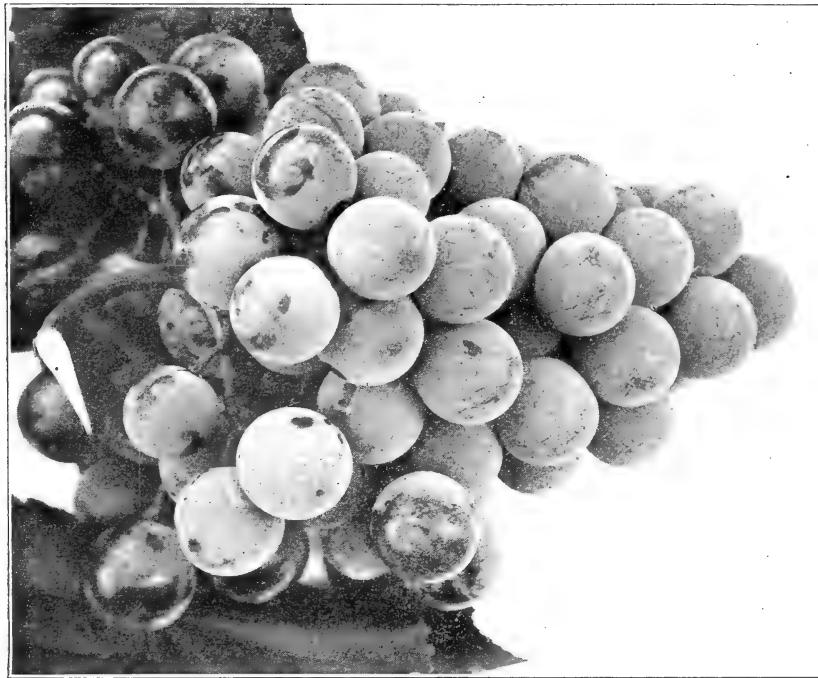
WORDEN—Bunch large, compact, handsome; berries large; larger than those of the Concord. It ripens a few days earlier, and is superior to it in flavor. Very popular for the vineyard and garden.



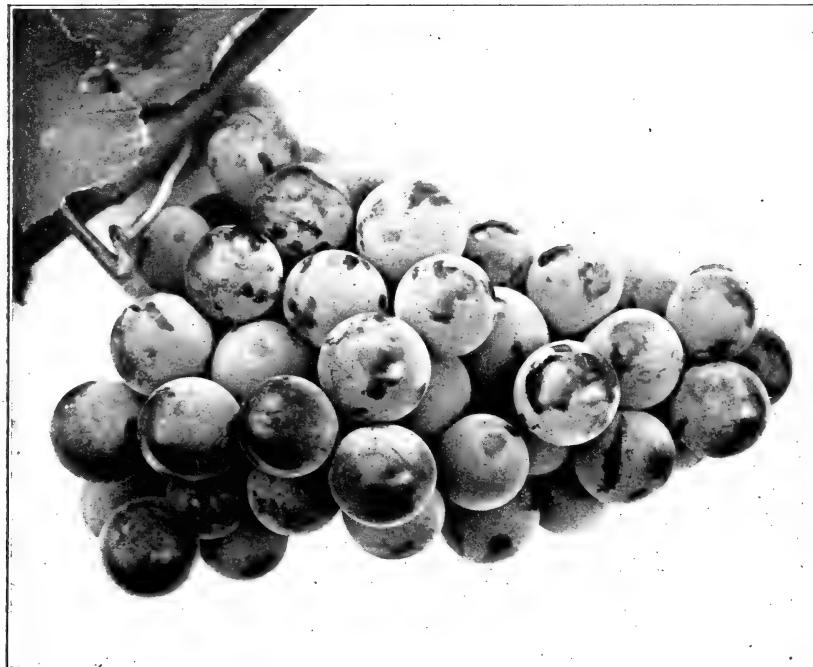
CAMPBELL'S EARLY GRAPE.



WINCHELL GRAPE.



BARRY GRAPE.



GÆRTNER GRAPE.

RED AND REDDISH PURPLE GRAPES.

AGAWAM (Rogers' No. 15)—One of the best varieties; bunch variable in size; sometimes large and handsome; flesh tender, juicy. Vine a good grower and bearer.

BRIGHTON—Resembles Catawba in color and in size and form of bunch and berry. Flesh rich, sweet, and of the best quality, equal if not superior to Delaware; ripens early. Vine *vigorous*, and productive; but in some locations is subject to mildew.

CATAWBA—Bunches large and loose, berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; vinous and rich, requires the most favored soils and situations, good culture, and warm seasons to mature perfectly in Western New York.

DELAWARE—One of the finest of our native grapes. The vine is comparatively slender, but grows freely, and is perfectly hardy in this climate, and ripens early. Bunch small and compact; berries small, light red with a violet bloom; beautiful. Sweet, sugary, and vinous, with a musky aroma.

GÄRTNER (Rogers' No. 14)—Bunch large; berry very large, round; skin thick; color a beautiful light red with bloom; fruit almost transparent; pulp tender, sweet, pleasant, rich. The most showy grape in our collection. Vine *vigorous* and productive.

LINDLEY (Rogers' No. 9.)—Bunch medium, somewhat loose; berry medium to large, round, color a rich shade of red; a very handsome and attractive grape; flesh tender, sweet, with a rich aromatic flavor; ripens soon after the Delaware; vine *vigorous* and productive. It sometimes fails to set a full crop; one of the best red grapes.

LUCILE—A red market grape, as large as Warden in bunch and berry; good quality, ripening early between Moore's Early and Warden; very *vigorous*, hardy, and productive.

MASSASOIT (Rogers' No. 3)—Bunch medium, rather loose; berry medium; flesh tender and sweet; very good; one of the best flavored of the Rogers'. Early as Hartford. A desirable garden variety.

SALEM (Rogers' No. 53)—Bunch large; compact; berry large, round, coppery red; flesh tender, juicy; slight pulp; in quality one of the best. Ripens with Concord. Vine healthy, *vigorous*, and productive. One of the most popular of the Rogers'.

WHITE GRAPES.

DUCHESS—Bunch medium to large, long, shouldered, compact; berries medium, roundish; skin thick, generally dotted with small black spots about the size of a pin's head; color light green at first, becoming greenish yellow when ripe, fruit almost transparent; flesh tender without pulp, juicy, sweet, crisp, rich, and in quality ranks as best. Vine *vigorous* and productive here. Ripens early before the Concord.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—Bunch large, compact; berry medium size; color greenish white with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; quality very good. Vine *vigorous* and productive.

NIAGARA—Bunch medium to large, compact, occasionally shouldered; berry large, roundish, uniform; skin thin but tough, pale green at first, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe, with a thin whitish bloom; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, sweet, not quite equal to the Concord. Before it is fully matured it has a very foxy odor, which disappears to a great extent later. Vine *remarkably vigorous*, healthy, and productive; foliage thick and leathery. Ripens with the Concord.

POCKLINGTON—Bunch medium to large, generally shouldered; berry large, roundish, light golden yellow when fully mature; flesh pulpy, juicy, of fair quality; vine very hardy, healthy, *vigorous* and productive; leaves large, tough, and downy; ripens after the Concord. It requires favorable seasons, and good locations to ripen it satisfactorily in this region.

WINCHELL—The earliest white grape (*identical with Green Mountain*). It combines hardiness, fruitfulness, vigor, good size, and excellent quality. Though not the largest, yet both berry and bunch are of good size, and the flavor is excellent, ranking in this respect as a grape of the first class; maturing about the same time as Champion. This qualification insures its ripening even in the worst of seasons. Its habit of growth is *vigorous* and the foliage clean and healthy, while its bearing quality is all that can be desired.

BLACKBERRIES.

In the garden plant in rows about five feet apart, and four feet apart in rows. In the field, plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet in rows. Treat the same as raspberries. They may be planted in the Fall or Spring.

AGAWAM—Of medium size, jet black, sweet, melting to the core. Plant hardy and very prolific. A fine early variety.

ANCIENT BRITON—Medium size, melting, without core. Hardy and prolific. One of the best.

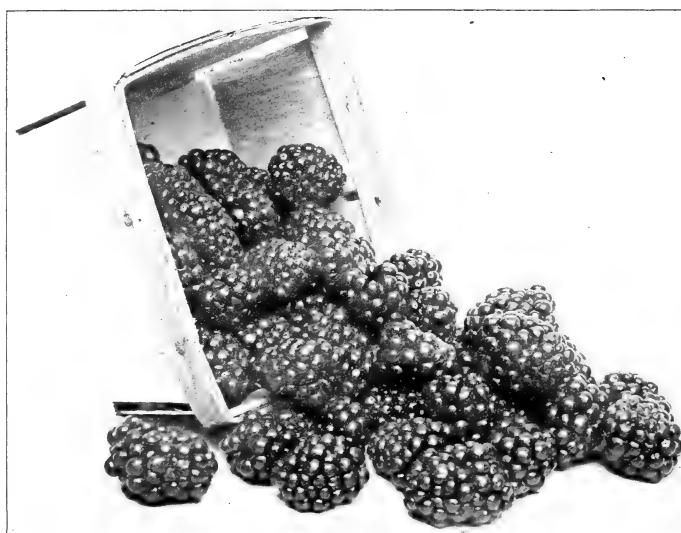
EARLY KING—Fruit of medium size and good quality, plant hardy and productive. The first variety to ripen here, and particularly valuable on that account.

ELDORADO—Fruit medium size, jet black, melting, sweet, and rich; plant hardy and very productive.

ERIE—Fruit large, of good quality; plant hardy, *vigorous* and productive. Early.

KITTATINNY—Large, roundish, conical, glossy black, juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; one of the most valuable sorts for general planting. Requires protection in some localities.

LAWTON OR NEW ROCHELLE—Large, oval, black, juicy, sweet, excellent when fully ripe; well known.



RATHBUN BLACKBERRIES.

(Reduced.)

RATHBUN—Berries extra large, jet black, quality good; perfectly hardy.

SNYDER—Medium size, sweet and melting to the core; very hardy and wonderfully productive; valuable for home use and market.

TAYLOR—As hardy as the Snyder; large and of excellent quality.

WILSON, JR.—Large, luscious, and sweet. Plant hardy; ripens early; productive.

DEWBERRY.

LUCRETIA—A trailing variety of the Blackberry, ripening between the Raspberry and Blackberry. Fruit large and handsome.

CURRENTS.

This is a very profitable and desirable crop, both for market and family use. None of the small fruits will remain so long on the bushes without injury as the Currant, and since the introduction of the newer varieties, and the easy method of destroying the **currant worm by the use of powdered White Hellebore**, it is justly attracting more attention than before. The Cherry, Fay's, or Perfection is from three to five times larger than the old sorts and far more productive. Four tons, or 200 bushels per acre, selling in the market for over \$800, have been realized from this fruit. They can be successfully grown among orchard trees where the ground is kept clean and in a good state of cultivation.

BLACK CHAMPION—The bunches are large and the fruit of good quality.

CHERRY—One of the largest red currants; bunches short; plant vigorous and productive.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—A fine red currant; larger than the Cherry, and with longer bunches.

PERFECTION—Beautiful bright red, bunches and berries large, mild, sub-acid, with very few seeds; very productive; bunches longer than Fay's. Should be well cultivated and fertilized. In 1901 awarded the Barry Gold Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society.

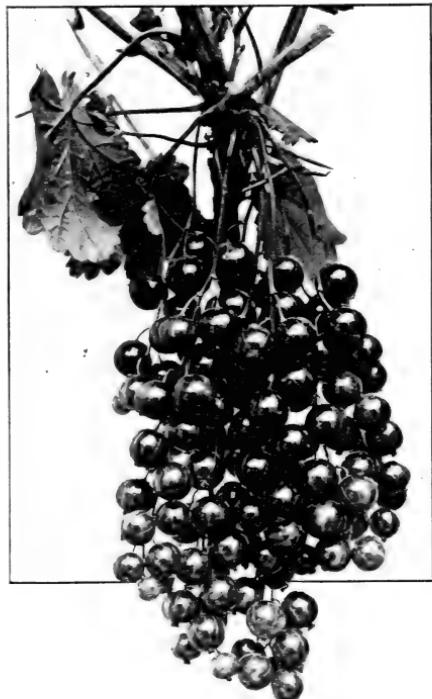
POMONA—A red currant of good size; very productive, sweet, of excellent quality.

RED CROSS—A fine red currant of large size; long bunches; mild, pleasant flavor; a vigorous grower and very productive.

VICTORIA—Large, bright red; bunches very long; an erect grower; late, productive and very valuable. This extends the currant season into Sept.

WHITE GRAPE—Very large, mild, and excellent; the best table variety. This is very distinct.

WILDER—Fruit large, red, fine flavored, great bearer, very profitable for market.



PERFECTION CURRENT.
(Reduced).

GOOSEBERRIES.

The Gooseberry wants annual manuring to sustain its vigor. The American varieties need close pruning every year. The English kinds require but little pruning. They may be planted in the Fall or Spring.



COLUMBUS GOOSEBERRY.
(Reduced).

Largest Variety Grown.

ENGLISH VARIETIES.

INDUSTRY—Large, oval, dark red, hairy; rich and agreeable. A foreign variety, but has succeeded admirably here, where it has fruited extensively for years. We confidently recommend it, for the garden of the amateur and the market plantation. It is remarkably vigorous and productive. Where shoots are left long, they fruit to the very tips. The *best* foreign Gooseberry.

VICTORIA—Large, red, excellent quality; a strong grower, late bloomer and a sure cropper.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

COLUMBUS—One of the most valuable introductions of recent years in small fruits, and it fully sustains the high opinion first formed of it. The fruit is of largest size, handsome, of a greenish yellow color, and the quality is excellent. The plant is *vigorous* and productive and does not mildew. It merits a place in every garden.

The editor of **Rural New Yorker** says: "It is the **best** variety yet introduced and seems close to a perfect Gooseberry for our climate."

DOWNING—A seedling of Houghton. Fruit large, two or three times the size of Houghton; whitish green; flesh soft, juicy, good; plant *vigorous* and *productive*; excellent for family use, and very profitable for market.

HOUGHTON—A *vigorous* grower; branches rather slender; very productive; not subject to mildew; fruit of medium size; skin smooth, pale red; flesh tender and good.

JOSSELYN (Red Jacket)—Fruit large, red, smooth, prolific, and hardy; fine.

SMITH'S (Smith's Improved)—A seedling from Houghton; fruit large, oval; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet, and very good; plant *vigorous* and *productive*.

TRIUMPH—An American seedling of the English type; large, golden yellow; hardy, and an immense bearer. A fine variety.

RASPBERRIES.

To keep a raspberry bed in good productive condition, the old, weak, and dead wood should be cut out every season, to give strength to the young shoots for the next year's bearing. In Spring the weakest suckers should be removed, leaving five or six of the strongest in each hill. The ground should be spaded and a top dressing of manure given.

Protection.—To guard against injury by the winter, the canes may be tied to stakes and covered with straw, or they may be laid down in the autumn and covered with a few inches of earth, leaves, litter, or branches of evergreens.

They can be planted in the fall or spring with success. **Black Caps** should not be planted in the fall.



COLUMBIAN RASPBERRIES.
(Reduced.)

AMERICAN SPECIES AND VARIETIES.

COLUMBIAN—Fruit very large, dark red, bordering on purple; plant a very strong, robust grower, hardy and wonderfully productive.

CUMBERLAND (Black Cap)—A new variety of very large size, good quality, hardy and productive; mid-season.



HERBERT RASPBERRY.

(Reduced).

HARDEST AND LARGEST VARIETY KNOWN.

MARLBORO—The best early red raspberry for the North; hardy and productive.

MUNGER (Black Cap)—Very large, productive. Ripens late.

STRAWBERRIES.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTURE.

The Soil and its Preparation.—The Strawberry may be successfully grown in any soil adapted to the growth of ordinary field or garden crops. The ground should be *well* prepared by trenching or plowing, at least eighteen or twenty inches deep, and be *properly enriched* as for any garden crop. It is unnecessary to say that, if the land is wet, it must be thoroughly drained.

To Cultivate the Strawberry.—For family use, we recommend planting in beds four feet wide, with an alley two feet wide between. These beds will accommodate three rows of plants, which may stand fifteen inches apart each way, and the outside row nine inches from the alley. The beds can be kept clean, and the fruit can be gathered from them without setting the feet upon them.

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market)—Medium to large, conical; deep, rich crimson; very firm; a little dry, but sweet and good nevertheless; very hardy. Season medium to late; unquestionably one of the best varieties for market.

EUREKA (Black Cap)—Very large, glossy black, juicy, rich; hardy and very productive. A valuable early variety.

GOLDEN QUEEN — Large, beautiful amber color; firm and of fine quality. Plant *vigorous*, hardy, and remarkably productive.

GREGG—(Black Cap)—One of the most valuable varieties; fruit large, hardy; a *vigorous* grower and great yielder.

HERBERT—Bright red, somewhat oblong, the largest of all the red varieties, very sweet and juicy; best for table use; very productive; in hardiness it easily takes first place, standing a lower temperature than any other kind; six days earlier than Cuthbert; a strong, vigorous grower.

KANSAS (Black Cap) — A splendid variety; very large, handsome, firm, and of excellent quality; early, very hardy, and productive. One of the best.

CULTURE IN HILLS—This is the best mode that can be adopted for the garden. To obtain fine, large, high-flavored fruit, pinch off the runners as fast as they appear, repeating the operation as often as may be necessary during the summer and early autumn. Every runner thus removed produces a new crown in the center of the plant, and in the fall the plants will have formed large bushes or stools, on which the finest strawberries may be expected the following season. In the meantime, the ground among the plants should be kept clear of weeds, and frequently stirred with a hoe or fork.

Covering in Winter.—Where the winters are severe, with little snow for protection, a slight covering of leaves or litter, or the branches of evergreens, will be of great service. This covering should not be placed over the plants until after the ground is frozen, usually from the middle of November till the first of December in this locality. Fatal errors are often made by putting on *too much and too early*. Care must also be taken to remove the covering in the spring, just as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Mulching to Keep the Fruit Clean.—Before the fruit begins to ripen, mulch the ground around the plants with *short* hay or straw, or grass mowings from the lawn, or anything of that sort. This will not only keep the fruit clean, but will prevent the ground from drying or baking, and thus lengthen the fruiting season. Tan bark can also be used as a mulch.

A bed managed in this way will give two full crops, and should then be spaded or plowed down, a new one in the meantime having been prepared to take its place.

TO ASCERTAIN THE NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED FOR AN ACRE.

The number of plants required for an acre, at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between the plants. Thus, strawberries planted three feet by one foot, give each plant three square feet, or 14,520 plants to the acre.

LAYER PLANTS.

The plants which we usually furnish are well rooted layers from the open ground, and regarding which we have never had any reason to think that this mode of growing was not a success.

STANDARD WELL-TRIED VARIETIES.

Those marked (P) have pistillate or imperfect flowers, and must be planted near perfect-flowering kinds, in order that the flowers may be fertilized. The varieties not so marked are bi-sexual or perfect-flowering, and can be planted alone.

BEDER WOOD—Large, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, fair quality; plant *vigorous* and very productive. A valuable early sort for home use or near market, following Michel's Early.

BRANDYWINE—Large, roundish, conical, of fine quality; moderately firm; prolific; season medium to late; a valuable late variety.

BUBACH (No. 5) (P)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality; plant a strong grower, with large, healthy foliage, and very productive; succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use and near by market. This has proved to be one of the best Strawberries. Season early to medium.

HAVERLAND (P)—Large, long, light red; moderately firm, medium quality, ripens all over. Very *vigorous* and healthy, and a great yielder; a valuable variety for home use or near market; needs to be well mulched to keep fruit clean; season early.

LOVETT—Large, roundish, conical, uniform, seldom ill-shaped, bright crimson, quality good. A variety of merit, continuing good through the season.

McKINLEY—This variety has been thoroughly tested here, and we consider it a superior Strawberry, being remarkable for its size, shape, color, and quality. Berry large, roundish, inclining to conical, but sometimes flattened or coxcombed; color crimson; flesh firm and quality very good. The plant is *vigorous*, healthy, and a great yielder. Season medium to late. We can confidently recommend it for garden and market culture.

MARSHALL—Very large, roundish, dark, rich crimson; quality very good, firm; plant *vigorous*, productive; season medium to late. One of the largest and finest strawberries of recent introduction. We consider this one of the very best varieties for all purposes.

MICHEL'S EARLY—This is the first variety to ripen here; berry medium to large, roundish, bright crimson, firm, fair quality; plant a strong grower and good bearer. We consider this valuable on account of its earliness and productiveness.

SHARPLESS—We regard it as one of the very largest and best Strawberries in cultivation. Plant very hardy, enduring both heat and cold without injury here. To secure the best results, we advise "hill culture."

FIGS.

Figs may be grown as bushes in the garden, in the Northern States, if they are taken up annually, the first week in November, with a ball of earth attached to the roots, and placed in a cellar till about the middle of May, when they should be taken out and replanted. Most all of them ripen in August.

BLACK ISCHIA—Medium; skin deep purple; flesh sweet, rich.

BRUNSWICK—Very large; skin violet brown; rich.

GREEN ISCHIA—Small; skin pale greenish yellow; flesh purple, rich.

TURKEY—Large; brownish purple; rich and excellent.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

ALMOND—**Sweet Hard Shell.** One of the hardiest varieties, very free bearer, flowers white tinged pink.

Soft Shell. The finest of sweet almonds, a free bearer and hardy, while the flowers are deeper tinged with red than any of the other varieties.

CHESTNUT—**Common American.**

Japan.

Spanish, or Marron.

For descriptions of these three varieties, see page 46.

FILBERT—**English.** Medium sized kernel, oval, slightly flattened, good flavor, and free bearer.

Kentish Cob. Kernel large, oblong, richly flavored, improving with age, a good keeper; free bearer.

HICKORY—**Shell Bark.** Nut irregularly globular, with four blunt ridges from base to apex; fine flavor, and a good keeper.

MULBERRY—**Downing's Everbearing.** Large, purplish black fruit.

New American—One of the best; hardy; fruit blue black, juicy, rich and sugary.

White—Mostly cultivated to feed the silk-worm; fruit small and white.

PECAN—Nuts resemble olives in size and shape, and bluntly four angled. Shell smooth, kernel full without partitions, of a delicate flavor. Not hardy in the North.

WALNUT—American Black. A native tree of large size and majestic form; nuts roundish, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, very rough surface of a dark brown color; shell very hard; kernel very strong flavored, unless kept for sometime and thoroughly dried.

American Butternut. A native tree of medium growth; nuts egg-shaped $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in length, rough surface, very hard shell, of a dark brown color; kernel of a rich agreeable flavor.

English or Madeira Nut. An ornamental tree with fine spreading head; nuts oval, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; kernel fine flavored; a free bearer; the green nuts much esteemed for pickling.

ESCULENT ROOTS.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING ASPARAGUS.

Prepare the ground by trenching to the depth of two feet, mixing each layer of soil, as turned over, with two or three inches of well rotted manure. For private use or for marketing on a small scale, beds should be formed five feet wide, with three rows planted in each; one in the middle, and one on each side, a foot from the edge; the distance of the plants in the rows, nine inches; the alleys between the beds should be two feet wide. In planting, a line is set and a cut made, a little slanting, to the depth of six or eight inches, according to the size of the plants. The plants are then laid against the side of the trench, at the distance already named—nine inches—care being taken to properly spread the roots. The crown or top of the plant should be covered about two inches. In a week or so after planting, the beds should be touched over lightly with a sharp steel rake, which will destroy the germinating weeds.—**Gardening for Profit.**

ASPARAGUS—Barr's Mammoth.

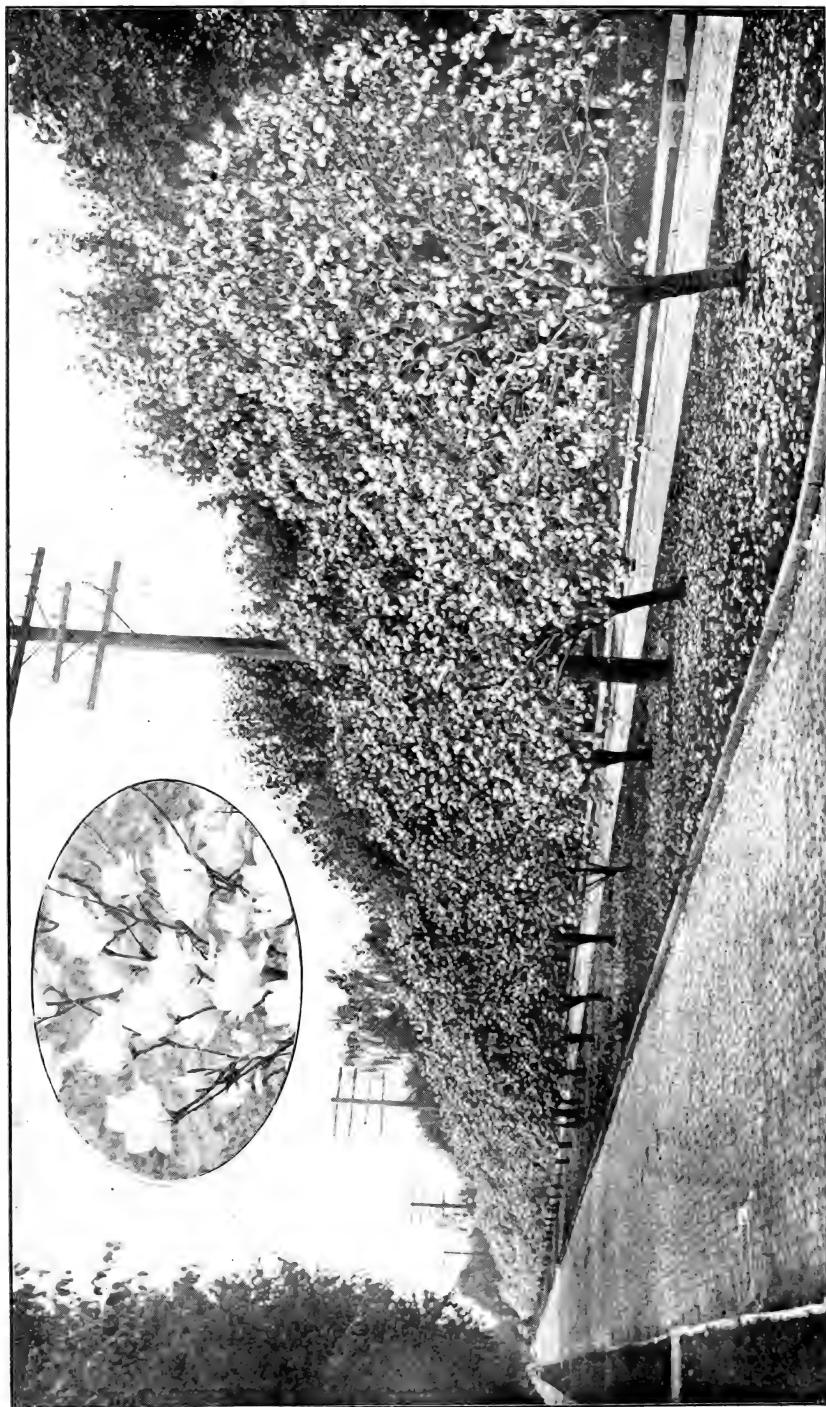
Columbian Mammoth White.

Conover's Colossal.

Palmetto.

RHUBARB—Myatt's Linnæus, the largest and best of all.





A STREET OF CHINESE MAGNOLIAS IN BLOOM.
(Reduced.)

PART II.

ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

BRIEF SUGGESTIONS TO PLANTERS.

WHAT TO PLANT.

In this and similar climates, where great extremes of temperature are experienced, it is necessary to employ only the most hardy ornamental trees and shrubs. Impressed with the importance of this fact, and in order that our customers may be spared much disappointment and expense, we have omitted from our catalogue, as far as possible, everything which is liable to suffer from severe cold.

For Parks and Extensive Grounds.—No difficulty can be experienced by any one in making selections for this purpose. But we cannot impress too strongly upon planters the importance and value of flowering shrubs for effective masses and groups. There are many who imagine that the Rhododendron and Azalea are indispensable. This is a great error. In this latitude both Rhododendron and Azalea require prepared soil and protection, while hardy shrubs like the Weigela, Deutzia, Althaea, Hardy Hydrangea, Japan Quince, Double-flowering Almond, Lilac, Viburnum, Spiraea, and plants like the Paeony, Phlox, etc., when planted in masses, produce a magnificent effect, need no protection, and demand little skill or care in their management. What grand mass of bloom can be had throughout the season by a proper use of the various families! Then the purple and variegated-leaved trees and shrubs may also be planted in such a manner as to afford a rich and striking contrast.

Groups of flowering trees form superb objects at the blossoming season, and it is strange that planters do not employ them more.

Highly effective groups can be formed of trees and shrubs possessing bright-colored bark in winter.

For Lawns and Small Places.—Whatever specimens are planted should be of the finest species, of moderate size, of graceful habits of growth, and handsome foliage.

A pendulous tree or one with variegated foliage may be occasionally introduced, and will add to the beauty of the grounds. Depend mainly upon dwarf shrubs for small places, and in selecting aim at securing a succession of bloom. Dwarf evergreens are very useful, and in small grounds hardy herbaceous border plants can be used with the most satisfactory results; a proper selection will afford as much bloom as ordinary bedding plants, and at half the trouble and expense.

WHEN TO PLANT.

Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Vines can be planted either in Spring or Fall. In localities where the winters are very severe we recommend Spring planting. Spring and September are the best times for evergreens generally.

HOW TO PLANT.

Preparation of the Roots.—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres.

Preparation of the Top.—This consists in cutting back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows:

Trees with branching heads should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones intended for the frame work of the tree, cut back to within two or three buds from their base.

In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all deciduous Trees and Shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but Arbor Vitæ and other Evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting.

Directions for planting, mulching, staking and after culture, same as for fruit trees (see Hints in Fruit Department.)

PRUNING.

Pruning, as practiced by some people, has the effect of rendering trees and shrubs unnatural and inelegant. We refer to the custom of shearing trees, particularly conifers, into cones, pyramids and other unnatural shapes. Every tree, shrub and plant has a habit of growth peculiar to itself, and this very peculiarity is one of its beauties. If we prune all trees into regular shape we destroy their identity. The pruning knife, therefore should be used to assist nature and handled with judgment and care, such as to lop off straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

Shearing may be practiced on hedges, but never on trees or shrubs.

PRUNING SHRUBS.

Many persons trim and shear them into regular shapes, imagining that regular outline adds to their effect and beauty. While symmetry and regularity of form are to be admired in a shrub, this quality should never be gained at the expense of health and natural grace.

Each shrub has peculiarities of habit and foliage, and we should aim to preserve them as far as possible. Judicious pruning to secure health and vigor, is necessary, but trimming all kinds of shrubs into one form shows a lack of appreciation for natural beauty to say the least. Weigelas, Deutzias, Forsythias and Mock Orange, flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth, hence these shrubs should not be pruned in winter or spring, but in June, after they have finished flowering, when the old wood should be shortened or cut out, thus promoting the growth of the young wood, which is to flower the following season.

Spiræas, Lilacs, Althæas, and Honeysuckles may be trimmed during the winter, or early in spring, but the branches should only be reduced enough to keep them in good shape. The old growth should be occasionally thinned out and the suckers and root sprouts removed when they appear. The best time, however, for pruning all shrubs is when they have done flowering. The Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora should be severely cut back and thinned in the winter or very early in spring.

PRUNING EVERGREENS.

Use the knife occasionally to thicken the growth and preserve the shape. This can be done in April or May, just before the trees start to grow.

SUITABLE TREES TO PLANT.

FOR AVENUES, ROADS AND STREETS — Catalpa Speciosa; Elms; Maples, Norway, Sugar, Sycamore and Silver; Horse Chestnuts; Lindens; Planes, Occidental and Oriental; Poplar Carolina; Oaks, Pin and Pyramidal.

FOR DRIVEWAYS THROUGH LAWNS AND PARKS—Birch, European and Cut-leaved Weeping; Elm English; Maple Norway; Salisburia or ginkgo; Tulip Tree; Magnolia Acuminata; Catalpa Speciosa; Linden.

FOR SINGLE SPECIMENS, STRONG GROWING, TO USE IN PARKS—Ash; Common and Purple-leaved Beech; Cut-leaved Weeping Birch; Horse Chestnuts; Elms; Cherry large double-flowered; Chestnut American; Wier's Cut-leaved Maple; Austrian Pine; Scotch Pine; Norway and Hemlock Spruce; Colorado Blue Spruce; Nordmann's Silver Fir; Poplar Lombardy; Oaks in variety.

FOR SINGLE SPECIMENS, MEDIUM GROWTH, FOR USE ON LAWNS— Beech, Cut-leaved and Weeping; Catalpa Bungei; Flowering Crabs; Magnolias, Chinese varieties; Maples, Japanese varieties, also Reitenbach's and Schwedler's; Prunus Pissardi; Flowering Thorns; White Pine; Arbor Vitæs, Pyramidal and Siberian; Weeping Cherries; Weeping Mulberry; Weeping Elm, etc.

TREES WITH PYRAMIDAL HABIT OF GROWTH— Birch in variety; Poplars, Lombardy and Bolleana; Linden Red Fern-leaved; Mountain Ash Oak-leaved; Pyramidal Oak; Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ.

TREES FOR MOIST SITUATIONS— Alder; American Elm; American Linden; Ash; Catalpas; Poplars; Ash-leaved and Silver Maple; Willows; Arbor Vitæs in variety; Norway Spruce.

TREES SUITABLE FOR PLANTING NEAR THE SEA SHORE— Ash; Austrian Pine; Beech; Elm Scotch or Wych; all varieties of Norway and Sycamore Maples; Mountain Ash; Pear; Poplar Abele; Thorns in variety; Turkey Oak; Willows.

TREES THAT SUCCEED WELL PLANTED IN TOWNS AND SMOKY DISTRICTS— Ailanthus; Birch; Horse Chestnuts; Elm American; Laburnum; Lindens; Paulownia; Pear; Plane; Poplars, Abele and Lombardy; Sycamore Maple; Tulip Tree; Walnuts; Willows; Austrian Pine.

TREES THAT SUCCEED ON POOR DRY SOIL— Silver Maple; Poplars in variety; Birches.

TREES WELL ADAPTED FOR SCREENS OR WIND BREAKS— Norway Spruce, Carolina Poplar, Silver Maples.

TREES WITH EFFECTIVE FLOWERS— Almonds, double-flowering; Cherries, double-flowering and Japan rose-flowering weeping; Crab Bechtel's; Catalpas; Horse Chestnuts, red and double-flowering; Dogwoods; Judas Tree; Kœlreuteria; Laburnums; Magnolias; Peaches, double-flowering; Thorns, double and single; Yellow Wood.

TREES CUT-LEAVED— Beech Cut-leaved; Birch Cut-leaved Weeping; Linden Red Fern-leaved; Maples, Japan varieties, Weir's Silver Cut-leaved; Mountain Ash Oak-leaved.

TREE WITH VARIEGATED LEAVES— Variegated English Elm.

TREES WITH COLORED LEAVES— Beech Purple-leaved; Birch Purple-leaved; Elm Purple-leaved; Maples, Japan varieties, Reitenbach's and Schwedler's; Sycamore Maples, Purple-leaved, Tricolor-leaved and Worle's Golden-leaved; Oak Golden-leaved, Purple-leaved; Prunus Pissardi; Peach Purple-leaved; Poplar Van Geert's Golden.

TREES WITH BRIGHT COLORED BARK IN WINTER— Birch, European White, River or Red and Cut-leaved Weeping; Linden Dasystyla; Willows, Colorado, Russian Golden and Britzensis.

FLOWERING TREES NAMED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY BLOOM, EMBRACING SOME OF THE CHOICEST SPECIES.

April—Magnolia Stellata, and Amelanchier.

May—Almonds, Bird Cherry, Cherry double-flowering; Crabs, single and double; Dogwoods, White and Red-flowered; Horse Chestnuts; Judas Tree; Magnolias, Chinese varieties; Paulownia; Peaches, double-flowered.

June—Laburnums; Lindens; Locust; Magnolias, Acuminata and Tripetala; Mountain Ash; Thorns; White Fringe; Yellow Wood.

July—Catalpas; Chestnut American; Kœlreuteria; Lilac Chinese Weeping; Tulip Tree.

TREES WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS.

Dogwood, White-flowered—Oval fruit in a head.

Mountain Ash—Scarlet fruit in Sept. and Oct.

Bird Cherry—Black fruit in July.

Thorns, single-flowered varieties—Scarlet fruit in Sept. and Oct.

RARE AND CHOICE

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.

SUITABLE FOR

LAWNS, AVENUES, PARKS, CEMETERIES, ETC.

To enable customers to form an idea of the height to which trees may ultimately grow, so that they may be planted in suitable places, we denote same as follows:

* denotes trees that attain the largest size, 50 ft. and upward.

† denotes trees that attain second size, 20 to 40 ft.

‡ denotes trees that attain medium size, 9 to 15 ft.

¶ denotes trees that are of Dwarf habit, from 3 to 8 ft.



STANDARD CATALPA BUNGEI.
(Reduced.)

***AILANTHUS**—See Tree of Heaven.

†**ALDER** (*Alnus*,) **European**—A remarkably rapid growing tree; foliage roundish, wedge-shaped and wavy. This is specially adapted to moist situations.

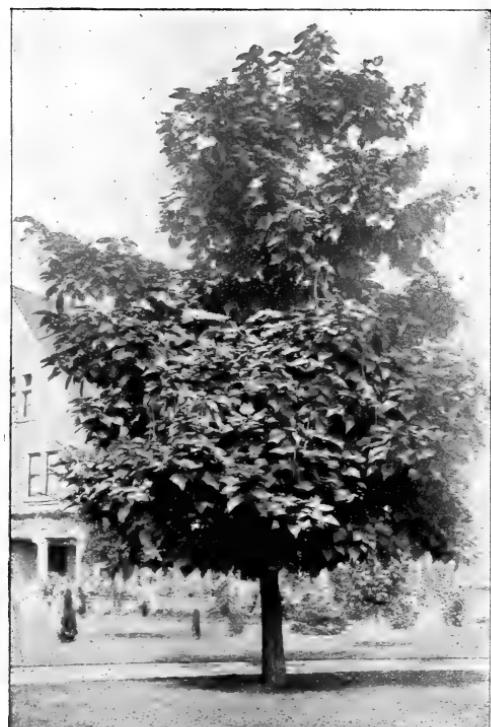
‡**ALMOND** (*Amygdalus*,) **Large Double-Flowered**—A vigorous, beautiful tree, covered in May with double rose-colored blossoms, like small roses.

†**AMELANCHIER**, *Botryapium*—An American species; flowers white, produced in great profusion, early in April. One of the finest very early flowering trees.

ASH (*Fraxinus*)—†**American White**—A well known native tree.

†**European**—A lofty tree of rapid growth.

BEECH (*Fagus*) ***Common**—A close growing tree, which attains a large size, retaining its leaves brown and dry all through winter.



CATALPA SPECIOSA.
(Reduced.)

†**BOX ELDER**—See Ash-Leaved Maple.

†**BUCKEYE**—See Horse Chestnut.

CATALPA, †*Bungei*—A species from China, of dwarf habit, growing only from three to five feet high. Foliage large and glossy; a shy bloomer. Top-grafted on tall stems it makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree. See cut on page 44.

***Speciosa**—A showy, rapid growing, spreading, irregular tree, with large heart-shaped leaves, and pyramidal clusters a foot long, of white and purple fragrant flowers. Blooms in July. Hardy and fine.

‡**Cut-leaved**—A fine erect tree, with deeply incised foliage; a variety of rare beauty and excellence.

†**Purple-Leaved**—In spring, foliage is deep purple, latter in season changes to crimson, and again to a dull purplish-green in the fall.

†**Rivers' Smooth - Leaved Purple**—A compact, symmetrical grower; crimson foliaged in early spring, changing to dark purple in summer. Finest of all purple-leaved trees.

BIRCH (*Betula*) ***European White**—A graceful tree with silvery bark, and slender branches; very effective.

***Paper**—A native of America, forms a large tree; bark brilliant white, leaves large and handsome.

†**Purple-Leaved**—A vigorous growing tree, with purple foliage.

†**River or Red**—An American species of moderate growth, with fine foliage, and reddish bark; elegant habit.



LARGE DOUBLE-FLOWERED CHERRY.

(Reduced.)

CHERRY (*Cerasus*) **†Bird**—A rapid growing beautiful tree, with glossy foliage, and racemes of white flowers in spring, followed by profusion of berries.

†Large Double-Flowered—A remarkable and beautiful tree. At the period of flowering it is literally a mass of bloom, and each bloom represents a miniature white rose.

CHESTNUT (*Castanea*)

***American**—The well-known native variety. A stately tree with broader leaves than the Spanish, and producing smaller fruit. When in full bloom, one of the handsomest trees.

†Japan—Habit and foliage like Spanish Chestnut; fruit very large.

†Spanish or Marron—Originally introduced from Asia Minor into Europe. A valuable species both for ornament and fruit. It forms a handsome lawn tree, and produces much larger fruit than the American variety.

CRAB (*Pyrus*) **‡Bechtel's Double-Flowered American**—Tree of medium size, covered in early spring with large, beautiful, double, fragrant flowers of a delicate pink color. From a distance the flowers have the appearance of small Roses. A great acquisition and certain to become very popular as soon as known. Blooms when quite young.

‡Floribunda Atrosanguinea—Single flower; beautiful carmine. A charming variety. May.

‡Fragrant Garland-Flowered—Single blush flowers with the fragrance of sweet violets; very desirable. May.

CYPRESS (*Taxodium distichum*) **‡Deciduous or Southern**—A beautiful stately tree with small feathery, light green foliage.

DOGWOOD (*Cornus*) **†White-Flowered**—An American species, of spreading, irregular form, with large white blossoms which appear before the leaves; foliage very brilliant in the fall.

†Red-Flowered—A variety producing flowers suffused with red; blooms early in May.

ELM (*Ulmus*) **†American White or Weeping**—The noble spreading and drooping tree of our own forests, peculiarly adapted for street and park planting.

†Dovæi—A very fine European variety, of rapid growth, and with handsome foliage, valuable for any purpose. Specially adapted for street planting.



CLUSTER OF BECHTEL'S CRAB BLOSSOMS.
(Reduced).

ELM †English—An erect lofty tree, of rapid, compact growth with smaller and more regularly cut leaves than those of the American, and darker colored bark.

†**Huntingdon**—Of very erect habit, and rapid vigorous growth. Bark clean and smooth. One of the finest Elms for any purpose.

†**Purple-Leaved, English**—A striking variety, with erect branches and purple leaves.

†**Scotch (Wych)**—A fine spreading tree, of rapid growth and large foliage.

†**Superba (Blandford Elm)**—A noble tree of large size and quick growth; foliage large and dark green, bark smooth and grayish. A superb shade tree, and highly ornamental.

†**Variegated English**—Small leaves, sprinkled over with silvery spots; variegation constant.

†**HORNBEAM (*Carpinus*)**—A native tree, in habit of growth similar to the Beech, but foliage thinner and more irregular; is also useful for hedges.

HORSE CHESTNUT (*Aesculus*) *White-Flowered—Forms a large-sized tree, of handsome, regular outline, is very hardy, and free from all diseases. In May it is covered with magnificent erect spikes or panicles of white flowers lightly marked with red. As a single lawn tree, or for the street, it has no superior.

HORSE CHESTNUT, *Double White-Flowered—A superb variety, with large panicles of double flowers, and of fine pyramidal habit. One of the best ornamental trees. This variety bears no fruit.

†**Ohio Buckeye**—A native of the Western States forming a large sized tree; leaves smooth; flowers yellow; blooms before the others.

†**Red-Flowered**—One of the finest ornamental trees in cultivation; form round, flowers showy red; blooms a little later than the white, and the leaves are of a deeper green. The White-Flowered and this contrast well when planted together.

JUDAS TREE, OR RED BUD (Cercis) †American—A native tree, of medium size, with heart-shaped leaves of a pure green color, glossy surface above and grayish beneath. The tree derives the name "Red Bud" from the profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers which appears before the foliage.

‡**Japan**—Of medium size, foliage deep shining green, and heart-shaped; flowers larger than those of the *American*, and of a rich, reddish purple color.

†**KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE (Gymnocladus)**—A fine native tree of rapid upright growth, with rough bark, stiff, blunt shoots, and feathery foliage, of a bluish green color.

†**KÖELREUTERIA, Paniculata (Varnish Tree)**—From China. A hardy, small, round-headed tree, with fine lobed leaves and large panicles of showy golden yellow flowers, in the latter end of July; leaves change in autumn to a fine yellow. A most desirable tree for small lawns.

LABURNUM (Cytisus) ‡Common Laburnum, or Golden Chain—A native of Europe with smooth and shining foliage. The name "Golden Chain" alludes to the length of the drooping racemes of yellow flowers, which appear in June.

‡**Alpine, or Scotch**—A native of the Alps, also said to be found wild in Scotland. Of irregular, picturesque shape, smooth, shining foliage, which is larger than the Common, and yellow flowers in long racemes. Blooms later than the Common.

***LARCH (Larix,) European**—An elegant, rapid growing pyramidal tree; valuable for shelter and timber.

LINDEN, or LIME (Tilia) †American (Basswood)—A rapid growing, large-sized beautiful tree, with very large leaves and fragrant flowers.

†**Dasystyla**—A vigorous tree with cordate, dark green, glossy leaves, and bright yellow bark in winter. A superb tree.

†**European**—A very fine pyramidal tree of large size, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

†**Red Fern-Leaved**—An elegant tree, of pyramidal compact habit. Bark on young wood rose-colored, and foliage deeply cut. One of the finest trees for the lawn.

†**White-Leaved European**—A vigorous growing tree of medium size and pyramidal form. It is particularly noticeable among trees by its white appearance. Its handsome form, growth and foliage, render it worthy of being classed among the finest of ornamental trees.

†**LOCUST (Robinia) Black or Yellow**—A native tree of rapid growth, valuable for timber as well as being ornamental, flowers yellowish white in long pendulous racemes, very fragrant. June.

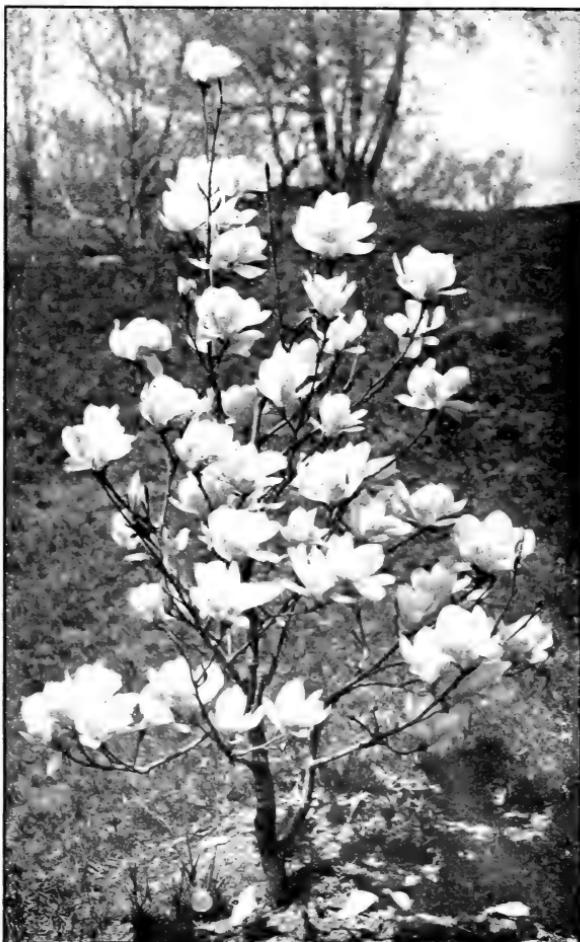
MAGNOLIA, *Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—A pyramidal growing tree. Leaves six to nine inches long, bluish green; flowers yellow, tinted with bluish purple; fruit when green resembles a cucumber, hence the name. June.

‡**Conspicua**—A Chinese species of great beauty; shrub-like in growth while young, but attains the size of a tree in time. The flowers are large, pure white, very numerous, and appear before the leaves.

‡**Lennei**—Foliage large, flowers dark purple. A superb variety.

‡**Norbertiana**—A hybrid variety of vigorous growth and regular outline, showy foliage, flowers reddish purple. One of the best.

‡**Soulangeana**—Shrubby and branching while young, but becoming a fair-sized tree. Flowers white and purple, cup-shaped, and three to five inches in diameter. Foliage large, glossy and massive. One of the hardest of the foreign Magnolias.



MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA IN BLOOM.
(Reduced).

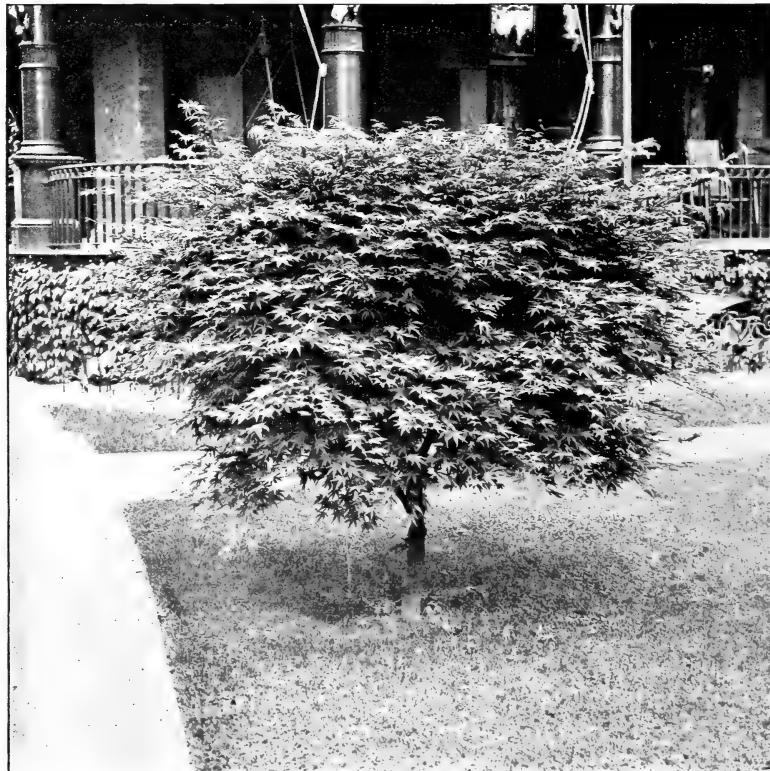
MAGNOLIA, *Speciosa* (Showy-Flowered)—Resembles the *Soulangeana* in growth and foliage, but the flowers are a little smaller and of a lighter color, fully a week later, and remain in perfect condition upon the tree longer than those of any other Chinese variety. These qualities, combined with its hardiness, render it one of the most valuable.

†*Stellata* (Halleana, or Hall's Japan)—It is of dwarf habit and produces its pure white, star-shaped, semi-double fragrant flowers in April, earlier than any other Magnolia.

†*Tripetala* (Umbrella Tree)—An American species; hardy, with immense leaves and large white flowers four to six inches in diameter, appearing in June.

***MAIDEN HAIR TREE (*Salisburia* or *Ginkgo*)**—A remarkable tree from Japan, combining in its habit characteristics of the conifer and the deciduous tree. The tree is of medium size, rapid growth, with foliage resembling the form of the Maiden Hair Fern.

MAPLE (*Acer*) †ASH-LEAVED (Box Elder)—A native tree, maple-like in its seeds and ash-like in foliage; of irregular spreading habit and rapid growth.



JAPAN MAPLE, DARK PURPLE-LEAVED.
(Reduced.)

MAPLE, †English or Cork-Barked—A native of Central Europe. A slow growing stocky tree, of compact roundish habit, with corky bark, and small handsome foliage; hardy and very ornamental.

‡Japan Polymorphum—This is the normal form or type; growth slow and shrubby; foliage small, five-lobed, and of a bright, cheerful green in Spring and Summer, changing to a lovely dark crimson in Autumn; perfectly hardy when well established. One of the most beautiful and valuable of small-sized trees.

‡Japan Blood-Leaved—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June, changing to green for balance of summer.

¶Japan Cut-Leaved Purple—Form dwarf and weeping. The leaves are of a beautiful rose color when young, and change to a deep rich purple. They are also deeply and delicately cut, giving them an elegant, fern-like appearance.

¶Japan Dark Purple-Leaved—Of dwarf habit and rounded form; foliage five-lobed and serrated; reddish crimson in June, changing to dark purple, which it retains all Summer. A charming variety, and one of the best of the Japanese Maples.

†Manitoba—See Ash-Leaved Maple.

†Negundo—See Ash-Leaved Maple.

***Norway**—A large handsome tree, of spreading rounded form, with broad, deep green shining foliage. Its compact habit, and stout *vigorous* growth, render it one of the most desirable species for the street, park or garden. The young trees are not as smooth and straight as those of the Silver and Sugar varieties.



SCHWEDELER'S NORWAY MAPLE.

(Reduced.)

MAPLE, †Norway Reitenbach's—An excellent and striking variety, of pyramidal habit with handsome foliage; green in Spring, changing to purple towards midsummer, purplish scarlet in Autumn.

†Norway Schwedler's—A beautiful variety, with the young shoots and leaves of a bright purplish and crimson color, which changes to purplish green in the older leaves. One of the most valuable trees of recent introduction. Specially adapted for lawn planting.

†Red or Scarlet—A native species of medium size and rounded head; produces deep red blossoms which appear before the leaves. The foliage is of a bright green color during spring and summer, and does not change to a brilliant scarlet until Autumn.

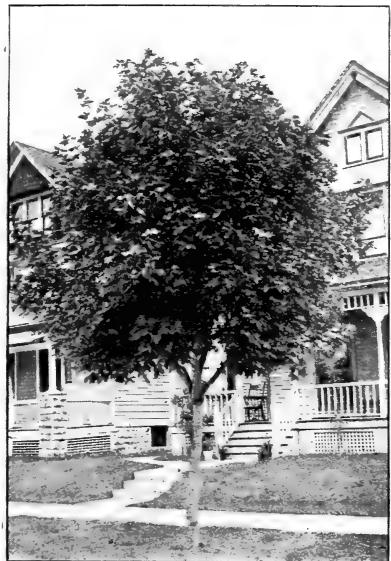
***Silver-Leaved or Soft**—A well-known native tree of rapid growth, and irregular rounded form; foliage bright green above and silvery white beneath; tree very hardy and easily transplanted. One of the most useful trees for street and lawn planting.

***Silver Wier's Cut-Leaved**—One of the most remarkable and beautiful trees with cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-Leaved Birch. The foliage is abundant, silvery underneath, and on the young wood especially, deeply and delicately cut.



WIER'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE.
(Reduced.)

MAPLE, *Sugar, or Hard—A well-known native tree, of elegant pyramidal form; valuable both for the production of sugar and for its wood; its stately growth, fine form and foliage make it desirable as an ornamental and shade tree.



EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE.
(Reduced.)

†**Sugar Monumental**—A fine variety of pyramidal, compact habit; the foliage of the second growth is of a brilliant crimson, which, contrasted with the rich green of the older foliage, produces a charming effect. Distinct and handsome.

†**Sycamore, European**—A handsome tree, of rapid, upright growth, with large foliage, and smooth, ash-gray colored bark.

†**Sycamore, Purple-Leaved**—Tree of fine robust habit. Foliage deep green on the upper surface, and purplish red underneath. Produces a fine effect planted with golden-leaved trees.

†**Sycamore, Tricolor-Leaved**—A variety having its leaves distinctly marked with white, red and green, and retaining their variegation all summer.

†**Sycamore, Worle's Golden-Leaved**—In the spring the foliage is of a golden yellow color, which changes to a duller shade as the season advances. The young growth continues brilliant throughout the summer. Valuable for grouping with purple-leaved trees.

MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus aucuparia*) †**European**—A fine hardy tree, head dense and regular; covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright scarlet berries.

†**Oak-Leaved**—A hardy tree of fine pyramidal habit. Foliage simple and deeply lobed, bright green above and downy beneath, producing in summer bright scarlet berries. One of the finest lawn trees.

MULBERRY—See pages 38-59.

OAK (*Quercus*) ***American Red**—An American species, of large size and rapid growth; foliage purplish red in the fall; quite distinct from Scarlet Oak.

***American White**—One of the finest American trees, of large size and spreading branches.

†**English**—The Royal Oak of England; a well known tree of spreading, slow growth.

†**Golden**—A superb variety, with orange-yellow leaves, which retain their golden tint throughout the season; one of the finest golden-leaved trees.

***Mossy Cup, or Burr Oak**—A native tree, of spreading form. Foliage deeply lobed, and the largest and most beautiful among Oak leaves. Cup bearing acorn, fringed and burr-like. Bark corky. One of the noblest of the family.

†**Pin** (*Palustris*)—Foliage deep green, finely divided; assumes a drooping form when it acquires age. A valuable tree. A good grower, fine for streets.

OAK †Purple-Leaved—A magnificent variety, of slow growth, with dark purple leaves which retain their beautiful tint the entire summer.

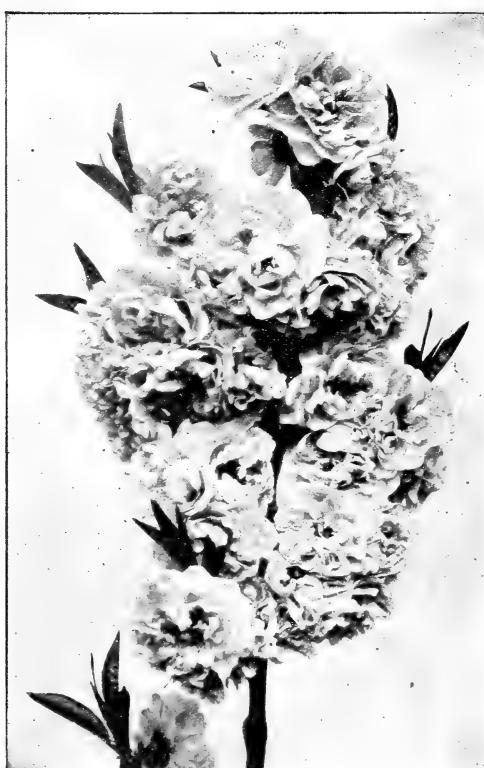
***Pyramidalis**—A rapid, upright growing variety, but with age the branches droop, foliage bright and glossy. Fine for street planting.

†Scarlet (Coccinea)—A native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal outline, and especially remarkable in autumn, when the foliage changes to a bright scarlet.

†Turkey—A very handsome South European species, of rapid symmetrical growth; foliage finely lobed and deeply cut; leaves change to brown in autumn, and hang on the tree during a great part of the winter. Fine for the lawn.

†PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS (Empress Tree)—A magnificent tropical looking tree from Japan; of extremely rapid growth, and surpassing all others in the size of its leaves, which are twelve to fourteen inches in diameter. The blossoms appear in May and are trumpet-shaped, formed in large upright panicles, blue gradually changing to bluish lilac. Quite hardy here, but the flower buds are killed during severe winters.

PEACH (Persica) †Double Red-Flowered—Flowers semi-double, bright red. Superb. May.



DOUBLE-FLOWERED PEACH.
(Reduced.)

†Double Rose-Flowered—Flowers double, pale rose-colored, like small roses; very pretty. May.

†Double White-Flowered—Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; superb. Perfectly hardy. May.

†Purple, or Blood-Leaved—Foliage of a deep blood-red color in spring, fading to a dull green as the season advances, but the young growth preserves its dark color the entire summer. Very valuable on account of its rapid growth and handsome foliage. The tree should be severely cut back every spring.

The double-flowered Peaches are distinguished for their showy and beautiful bloom. At the blossoming season every branchlet is covered with a mass of beautifully formed, highly-colored flowers, rendering the trees most interesting objects and attracting notice from a distance. The double red, double rose and double white varieties planted in a group produce a charming effect. We cannot too highly recommend these superb flowering trees.

PLANE (*Platanus Occidentalis*) * **American** (Sycamore or Buttonwood)—A well-known tree, leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed.

***Oriental or Eastern Plane**—Similar to the above, but leaves more deeply cut.

POPLAR (*Populus*) †**Balsam, or Balm of Gilead**—A native species of remarkably rapid, luxuriant growth, with large glossy foliage.

†**Bolleana**—A very compact upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath.



AN AVENUE PLANTED WITH CAROLINA POPLARS.
(Reduced).

†**Carolina**—A remarkably rapid luxuriant grower; leaves large, glossy, pale to deep green. Valuable as a street or shade tree when shade is desired quickly. It will also be found useful for planting as a screen to hide unsightly buildings, etc.

***Lombardy**—Well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth, and tall spiry form. Indispensable in landscape gardening, to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees.

†**Van Geert's Golden**—Has fine golden yellow foliage, retaining its brilliancy throughout the season; effective in masses.

†**White, or Silver (Abele)**—A tree of wonderfully rapid growth and wide-spreading habit; leaves large, lobed, glossy green above and white as snow beneath. Prefers a moist soil, but flourishes anywhere.

‡**SWEET GUM** (*Liquidambar*)—Of moderate growth; form round-headed, or tapering; leaves star-shaped, glossy green color in summer, turning to a deep purplish crimson in autumn; bark corky. Very ornamental.

THORN (*Crataegus*) **‡Cockspur** (*Crus Galli*)—A native thorn with long sharp spines or thorns, small dark glossy foliage, branches horizontal; large red spotted fruit. Very pretty in Autumn. Good for defensive hedges.

‡Double-Red—Bright double-red flowers.

‡Double-Scarlet—A charming variety; flowers deep crimson, with scarlet shade, and very double.

‡Double-White—Has small double-white flowers.

‡English Hawthorn (*Oxyacantha*)—A low growing tree, single white fragrant flowers; bright red fruit; good for defensive hedges.

‡Paul's Double-Scarlet—Flowers bright carmine red. Superior to any of its color.

‡Single Scarlet—Of moderate growth and fine habit; flowers single scarlet and highly perfumed. One of the best.

The Thorns justly deserve to be classed among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. If judiciously pruned, they can also be trained to assume picturesque tree forms. The foliage is attractive, flowers very showy, and fruit of single flowering varieties very ornamental. They flower in May and June.



TULIP TREE.
(Reduced.)

***TREE OF HEAVEN** (*Ailanthus glandulosa*)—A rapid growing tree with long feathery foliage; a most distinct ornamental tree. Useful to produce tropical effects.

***TULIP TREE** (*Liriodendron tulipifera*)—A magnificent native tree, of tall pyramidal habit, with broad, glossy, fiddle-shaped leaves of a light green color and beautiful tulip-like flowers; allied to the Magnolias, and like them, difficult to transplant, unless of small size.

WALNUT (*Juglans*) ***Black**—A native species, of great size and majestic habit. Bark very dark and deeply furrowed. Foliage beautiful, each leaf being composed of from thirteen to seventeen leaflets. Nut round.

***Butternut**—A native tree, of medium size, spreading head, grayish-colored bark. Nut oblong and rough.

†English or Madeira Nut—An ornamental tree with fine spreading head; nut oval, fine flavored.

WILLOW (*Salix*) **†Britzensis**—Very attractive in winter, when the bark turns red.

‡Colorado—A fine variety with beautiful blue bark in winter.

‡Laurel-Leaved—A fine ornamental tree, with large glossy leaves.

‡Rosemary-Leaved—One of the prettiest round-headed small trees; branches feathery; foliage silvery. Deserving of more attention than it has hitherto received.

‡Royal—An elegant tree, with rich silvery foliage. Very effective in groups.

WILLOW, [†]Russian Golden—Particularly attractive in winter on account of its bright golden bark.

[†]Siebold's—A tree of elegant habit, with long, graceful branches, and narrow, deep green leaves.

[†]YELLOW WOOD (*Virgilia lutea*)—One of the finest American trees. Of moderate growth, broadly rounded head; foliage light green, turning to a warm yellow in autumn; flowers pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented, appearing in June in great profusion, in long, drooping racemes covering the tree.

SELECT PENDULOUS OR

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

ASH (*Fraxinus*) [†]European Weeping—The common well-known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees; covers a great space and grows rapidly.

^{*}BEECH (*Fagus*) Weeping—A remarkably vigorous, picturesque tree, of large size. Its mode of growth is extremely curious. The trunk or stem is generally straight with the branches tortuous and spreading; quite ungainly in appearance divested of their leaves, but when covered with rich, luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty.



CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH.
(Reduced.)

BIRCH (*Betula*) ^{*}Cut-Leaved

Weeping—Beyond question one of the most popular of all weeping or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful drooping branches, silvery-white bark, and delicately cut foliage, present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

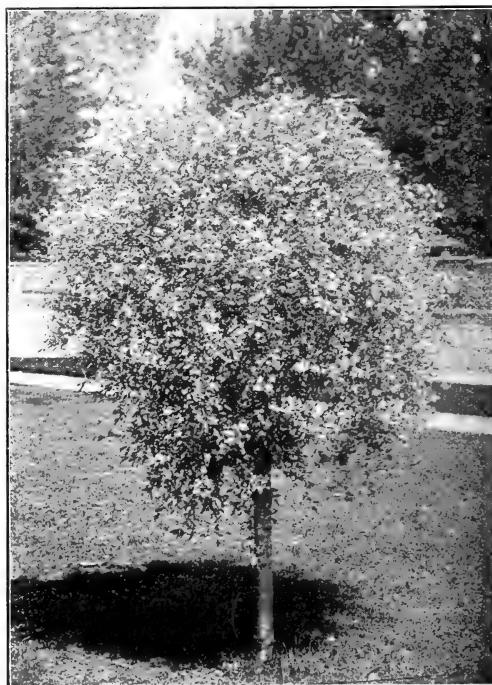
[‡]Young's Weeping—A graceful tree, when grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high, its slender shoots droop gracefully to the ground.

CHERRY (*Cerasus*) [†]Japan Weeping—Feathery and graceful; flowers single white; fruit red. One of the finest of the small-headed pendent cherries.

CHERRY, Japan Weeping Rose-Flowered—One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small grounds. The branches are slender, and fall gracefully to the ground, and the flowers are rose-colored, appearing before the leaves.

Undoubtedly one of the finest weeping trees.

The beauty of the tree consists not only in its graceful pendulous habit, but it has besides the merit of producing quantities of flowers in the blossoming season, and the branches when covered with these give the tree a novel, interesting and charming effect. The foliage of the tree, too, is handsome. This tree is well suited for either large or small places, as it will stand to be well pruned back where space is limited.



CHERRY JAPAN WEEPING.

(Reduced).

†DOGWOOD WEEPING (*Cornus Pendula*)—A variety of *Cornus Florida*, with decidedly drooping branches.

ELM (*Ulmus*) **†Camperdown**—Grafted 6 to 8 feet high, this forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. It is of rank growth, the shoots often making a zigzag growth outward and downward of several feet in a single season. The leaves are large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure.

†LILAC (*Syringa*) **Chinese Weeping**—A variety of graceful drooping habit.

†MOUNTAIN ASH (*Pyrus*) **Weeping**—A beautiful pendulous French variety; fine for arbors.



LILAC CHINESE WEEPING.

(Reduced).

MULBERRY (*Morus*) **Teas' Weeping Russian**—Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long slender branches drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem; very hardy. One of the prettiest small weeping trees.

WILLOW (*Salix*) **‡American Weeping**—Grafted 5 or 6 feet high, it makes one of the most ornamental of small weeping trees. Hardier than Babylonian.

***Babylonian**—The common well-known weeping willow.

‡Kilmarnock Weeping—Forms a perfect umbrella-head; unique in form and exceedingly graceful.

†Wisconsin Weeping—Of drooping habit and hardier than Babylonian. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.



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A GROUP OF SPECIMEN EVERGREENS.

(Reduced.)

No. 1.—Spruce Colorado Blue.
 No. 2.—Silver Fir Concolor.
 No. 3.—Retinispora Plumosa.

No. 4.—Retinispora Squarosa.
 No. 5.—Fir Nordmann's.
 No. 6.—Spruce Hemlock.

SELECT EVERGREEN TREES.

We recommend planting Evergreens in the Spring and in August.

ARBOR VITÆ (*Thuja*) †**American**—A fine, erect tree with horizontal branches and flat foliage. Excellent for screens and hedges. Commonly known as White Cedar.

¶**Compact**—A variety of the preceding, of dwarf, compact form.

¶**Douglas' Golden**—Golden foliage; fine.

¶**Globe-Headed**—Forms a dense, round shrub. Very desirable.

¶**Hovey's**—A seedling from the American; of dwarf habit, globular outline, and bright green foliage. Fine and hardy.

‡**Pyramidal**—Of upright, compact habit, like the Irish Juniper; very desirable.

¶**Tom Thumb**—A dwarf variety of the American Arbor Vitæ, remarkable for its slow growth and compact, symmetrical habit. Valuable for the decoration of gardens, lawns or cemeteries, where large trees may not be admissible. Will be found useful for small evergreen hedges.

‡**Siberian**—Exceedingly hardy; keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal; makes an elegant lawn tree; of great value for ornament, screens and hedges.



ARBOR VITÆ PYRAMIDAL.
(Reduced).

JUNIPER (*Juniperus*) **Irish**—A distinct and beautiful variety, forming a column of deep green foliage.

Prostrate—A beautiful native species, trailing and densely branched, foliage adapted for covering rockwork. One of the best.

Red Cedar (*Virginiana*)—A well-known American tree; varies much in habit and color of foliage, some being quite stiff, regular and conical, and others loose and irregular. It makes a fine ornamental hedge plant.

Savin (*Sabina*)—A dwarf, spreading shrub with trailing branches. Thrives in the poorest soils. Very suitable for rockwork.

Swedish (*Suecica*)—A small sized, handsome pyramidal tree, with bluish green foliage. Hardy.

PINE (*Pinus Austriaca*) ***Austrian or Black**—Tree remarkably robust, hardy and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid. The most valuable for this country.

Dwarf Mountain (Mugho)—An upright, small pine; found on the Pyrenees and Alps. Its general form is that of a pine bush.

***Scotch (Sylvestris)**—A native of the British Isles. A fine, robust, rapid growing tree, with stout, erect shoots, and silvery green foliage. Very hardy; valuable for shelter.

Swiss Stone (Cembra)—A handsome and distinct European species, of compact conical form; foliage short and silvery; grows slowly when young.

***White or Weymouth (Strobus)**—The most ornamental of all our native pines; foliage light, delicate, or silvery green. Flourishes in the poorest light sandy soil. Very valuable.

RETINISPORA **†Pisifera**—A beautiful shrub of a bright green color, pyramidal in form.

†Plumosa—A handsome small evergreen from Japan, with feathery, light green foliage.

†Plumosa Aurea—A bright golden variety of the above, very effective.

†Squarosa—A variety with graceful drooping branches and glaucous green heath-like foliage; stands pruning freely where necessary.

NOTE.—The Retinisporas require slight protection during winter in cold sections.

SILVER FIR (*Picea*) **†Balsam, or Balm of Gilead Fir**—An erect, regular, pyramidal tree with dark green foliage, rapid grower and hardy.

†Colorado (Concolor)—Without doubt the finest of the Rocky Mountain evergreens. Tree of graceful habit; broad handsome foliage, bluish above, silvery beneath. A grand tree, very distinct and exceedingly rare.

†Nordmann's—A noble fir of majestic and symmetrical form, found on the Crimean Mountains. Hardy; one of the best evergreens.



COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE (PUNGENS GLAUCA).
(Reduced).

and compact, and remarkable for its graceful habit and slender foliage.
Needs protection here while young.

***Hemlock**—A remarkably graceful and beautiful native tree, with drooping branches, and delicate, dark foliage, like that of the Yew; distinct from all other trees. It is a handsome lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

***Norway**—An elegant tree, extremely hardy, of lofty, rapid growth, and pyramidal form. The branches assume a graceful, drooping habit, when the tree attains 15 to 20 feet in height. One of the most popular evergreens for planting, either as single specimen trees, or in masses for effect or shelter. It is one of the best evergreen hedge plants.

‡**Weeping (Inverta)**—A pendulous form of the Norway Spruce, with brighter and broader foliage, the lateral branches drooping as a weeping willow.

***White**—A native tree of medium size, varying in height from 25 to 50 feet, of pyramidal form. Foliage silvery gray, and bark light colored. Very hardy and valuable.

YEW (*Taxus*) ¶**Elegantissima**—One of the most valuable golden-leaved evergreens which we have. In June and July the leaves of the new growth are of a bright straw color, rendering the plant highly effective, either by itself or in connection with other conifers. One of the hardiest of the Yews.

SPRUCE (*Abies*) ‡**Black**—
A fine native tree, of compact growth, with smooth blackish bark and bluish leaves; very hardy.

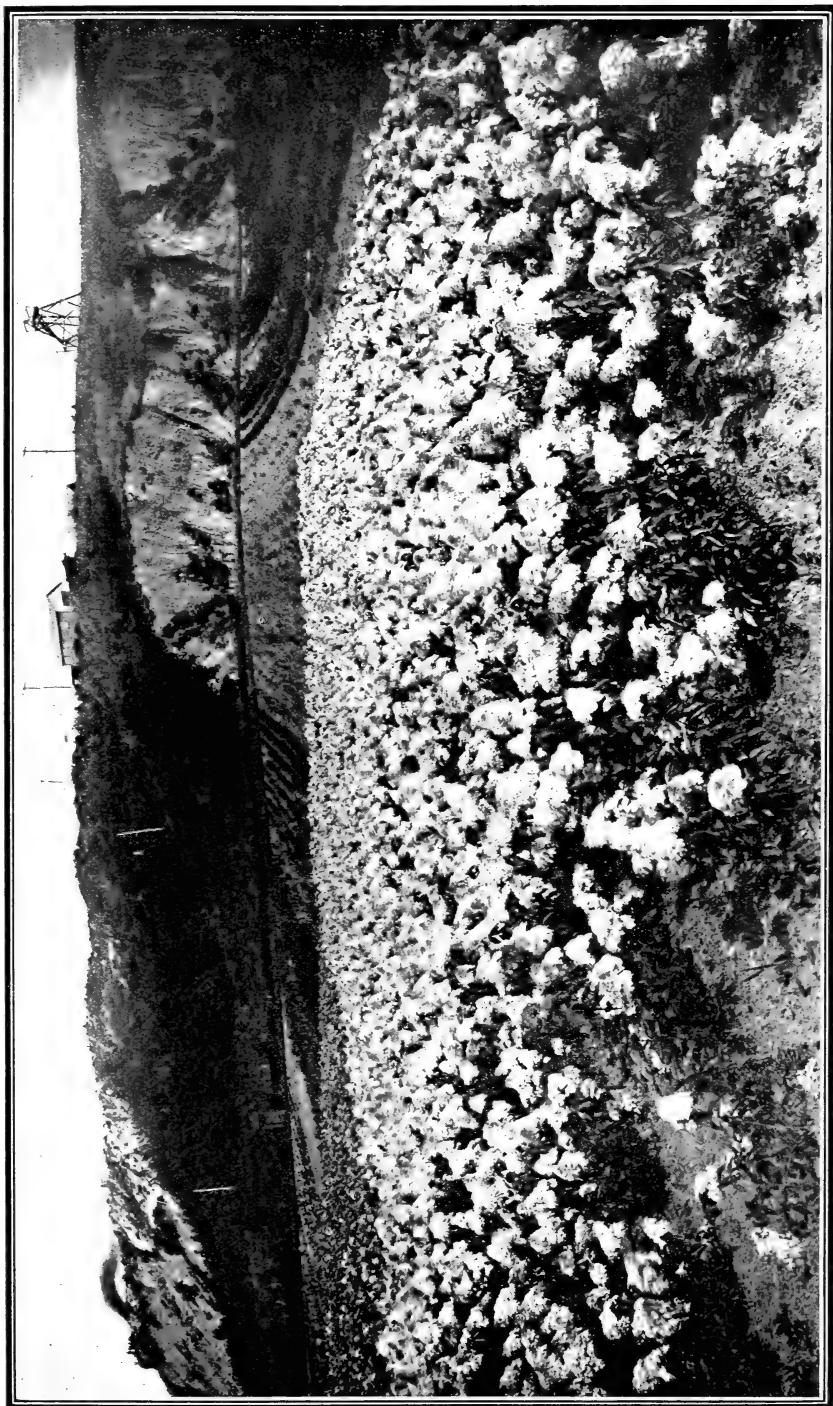
‡**Colorado** (*Pungens*)—
One of the hardiest of all the Spruces; in form and habit similar to the White Spruce; foliage of a bright green color.

‡**Colorado Blue** (*Pungens glauca*)—A fine variety of the above, similar in habit, with foliage of a rich blue or sage color. One of the most effective.

‡**Conical**—A dwarf variety, of compact, conical habit; becomes perfectly symmetrical without pruning. *One of the best.*

***Douglas'**—From Colorado. Large, conical form; branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

‡**Eastern (Orientalis)**—
From the shores of the Black Sea. A handsome tree, tall



FIELD OF HYDRANGEA PANICULATA 'GRANDIFLORA' IN BLOOM IN NURSERY.
(Reduced)

YEW *†English*—A large bush or tree, with dark green foliage. It is densely branched and can be trimmed into any shape; useful for hedges.

‡Erect—An erect-growing variety, with small dark, shining leaves. One of the hardiest of the Yews.

‡Irish (Fastigata)—Upright in growth, with dense foliage of a dark, somber hue; hardy; valuable for cemeteries or small yards.

†Washington's Golden—Foliage handsomely variegated with yellow spots and stripes.

FLOWERING SHRUBS WITH VARIEGATED OR COLORED FOLIAGE—*Althaea Variegated-leaved*, double and single-flowered; *Barberry Purple*; *Cissus Variegated*; *Cornus, Elegantissima Variegata*, *Mascula Variegata*, *Späth's Golden Variegated*; *Elder, Golden and Cut-leaved Golden*; *Filbert Purple*; *Hop Tree Golden*; *Kerria Variegated*; *Prunus Pissardi*; *Spiraea Golden*; *Syringa Golden*; *Weigela Variegata*.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SHADY PLACES.—*Barberry*; *Cornus, Paniculata*, Red-branched and *Stolonifera*; *Clethra Alnifolia*; *Deutzia, Gracilis and Scabra*; *Elder*; *English Yew*; *Flowering Currant*; *Hazel*; *Honeysuckle Upright*; *Hypericum*; *Mahonia Aquifolia*; *Privet*; *Rhododendrons*; *Juniper Savin*; *Spiraeas*; *Symporicarpus*; *Tree Box*.

SHRUBS SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SMOKY DISTRICTS.—*Ampelopsis*; *Barberry*; *Currant flowering*; *Deutzia*; *Dogwood*; *Elder*; *Daphne Mezerium*; *Euonymus*; *Hornbeam*; *Ivies*; *Japan Quince*; *Kerria*; *Kalmia Laticolia*; *Lilacs*; *Mahonia*; *Privet*; *Rhododendrons*; *Snow Ball, Common and Japan*; *Snowberry*; *Sumach*; *Spiraeas*; *Syringas*; *Tree Box*; *Weigelas*.

SHRUBS MOST SUITABLE FOR PLANTING IN SEA COAST DISTRICTS.—*Barberry*; *Deutzia Scabra*; *Daphne Mezereum*; *Elder*; *Eleagnus*; *Euonymus*; *Hydrangea*; *Matrimony Vine*; *Privet Oval-leaved*; *Snow Ball, Common and Japan*; *Snowberry*; *Tamarix*; *Tree Box*.

A LIST OF THE CHOICEST VARIETIES OF FLOWERING SHRUBS, NAMED IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY BLOOM.

April—*Daphne Mezerum*.

May—*Forsythias*; *Currants*; *Japan Quince*; *Prunus, Pissardi and Triloba*; *Almonds Dwarf double-flowered*; *Spiraea Plum-leaved double-flowered*; *Snowdrop Tree*; *Spiraea Arguta*; *Exochorda*; *Lilacs*; *Spiraea Van Houttei*; *Viburnums, Lantana and Rough-leaved*; *Barberry*; *Mahonia*; *Honeysuckle Tartarian*; *Wistaria*; *Tree Paeony*.

June—*Deutzia Gracilis*; *Spiraea Lance-leaved*; *Viburnum High, or Bush Cranberry*; *Azaleas*; *White Fringe*; *Viburnums, Plicatum, Tomentosum*; *Weigelas*; *Cornus*; *Hydrangea Arborescens Grandiflora Alba*; *Lilacs*, *Josikaea, Japonica and Villosa*; *Calycanthus*; *Syringas*; *Rhododendrons*; *Paeonies*; *Clematis, Large-flowered*; *Styrax*; *Elder*; *Deutzias, Pride of Rochester and Double-flowered*.

July—*Kerria*; *Caryopteris*; *Spiraeas, Billardi, Anthony Waterer, Callosa and Callosa Alba*.

August and September—*Hypericums*; *Hydrangea Hortense*; *Althaeas*; *Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora*; *Clematis Paniculata*.

SHRUBS WHICH PRODUCE ORNAMENTAL FRUIT SUCCEEDING THE FLOWERS.

Barberry—Scarlet and Violet fruit in September.

Cornus Sanguinea—White Berries in September.

Cornus Mascula—Fruit Red, very large and showy in August.

Daphne Mezereum—Purple Berries in June.

Elæagnus Longipes—Red fruit.

Elder—Black fruit in August and September.

Euonymus—Red fruit.

Euonymus—White fruit.

Honeysuckle Upright In variety—Showy Red and Yellow fruit.

Mahonia—Bluish Berries in July.

Sumach—Red fruit.

Symporicarpus Racemosus—White Berries all winter.

Symporicarpus Vulgaris—Red fruit.

Viburnum Lantana—Dark Purple, nearly Black in September.

Viburnum Rough-leaved—Very showy, dark Purple fruit in September.

Viburnum High or Bush Cranberry—Red fruit, very ornamental.



S.31

GROUP OF RHODODENDRONS IN BLOOM.
(Reduced.)

To enable customers to form an idea of the height to which shrubs may attain, that they may be planted in suitable places, we will denote same as fcl. ws:

‡ denotes tallest growing Shrubs that may grow from 9 to 12 feet.

¶ denotes second sized Shrubs that may grow from 5 to 8 feet.

§ denotes Dwarf Shrubs that grow from 1 to 4 feet.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

FOR SPRING DELIVERY ONLY.

ANDROMEDA ¶*Floribunda*—A very pretty, evergreen plant, of dwarf, compact habit, with rich dark green foliage and pure white flowers in great abundance in spring; requires same treatment as the Rhododendron.

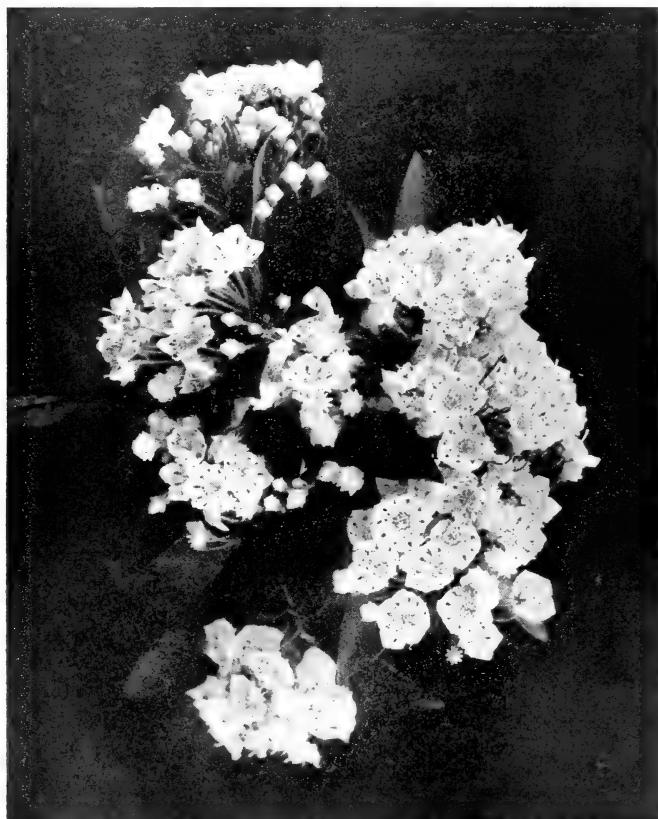
¶*Mariana*—A neat low growing shrub; hardy and free blooming, with lovely drooping white flowers; produced in great panicles.

§**DAPHNE** *Cneorum (Garland Flower)*—A pretty dwarf, evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of rosy lilac sweet scented flowers in May; fine for rock-work; excellent for edging azalea beds as they require same kind of soil.

¶**HARDY LAUREL** (*Prunus Laurocerasus Schipkensis*)—A valuable new evergreen shrub, with large, broad, shining, deep green leaves, similar in appearance to the beautiful Laurel or Bay Tree. We have had this new shrub in our nurseries for some years, and it has withstood the severest winters without injury.

¶**MAHONIA, Holly-Leaved**—A native species of medium size, with purplish, shining, prickly leaves, and showy, bright yellow flowers in May, succeeded by bluish berries. Its handsome, deep green, glossy foliage and neat habit, render it very popular.

¶**MOUNTAIN LAUREL or CALICO BUSH** (*Kalmia latifolia*)—A beautiful native evergreen shrub, with shining foliage and dense clusters of pink or nearly white flowers in spring. Requires same treatment as the Rhododendron.



KALMIA LATIFOLIA FLOWERS.

(Reduced.)

¶**RHODODENDRON (Rosebay)**—These are the finest of all evergreen shrubs with broad, green, glossy leaves, surmounted with trusses of scarlet, crimson, purple, and white flowers in May and June. They need a slight protection in winter, in this climate, and should be shaded from hot suns in summer. They will grow in any good light soil, but do best in a somewhat shady situation, where soil is deep, well drained, and well mulched with leaves.

¶**Catawbiense**—Round clusters of lilac and violet flowers; plants about 18 to 24 inches in height, set with flower buds; this is amongst the hardiest of the Rhododendrons.

RHODODENDRON—Named Varieties—Of the hardiest kinds, plants 18 to 24 inches in height, set with flower buds for immediate effect. We can supply the following colors: Blush, Crimson, Cherry Red, Dark Red, Lilac, Pale Rose, Purple, Scarlet, White.

‡Maximum—A large shrub or small tree with deep green leaves, and large trusses of elegant rose-colored, to whitish flowers, with yellow spotted throat.

TREE BOX (*Buxus*).

¶Broad-Leaved—Broad foliage; distinct.

¶Common—A handsome shrub, with deep green foliage.

§Dwarf—Old fashioned shrub used for edging walks, etc., in symmetrical gardening; not hardy everywhere. Use 18 plants to yard.

¶Handsworth's—An upright, vigorous variety, with oval leaves; very hardy and ornamental; one of the best.

¶Rosemary-Leaved—Forms a beautiful small bush; foliage glaucous.

The species and varieties of the Tree Box are beautiful lawn shrubs or small trees, well adapted to small places. They flourish best when partially shaded. In this climate they require protection.



No. 1.
STANDARD SWEET BAY
and
PYRAMIDAL TREE BOX
in tubs.
(Reduced).

STANDARD BAY TREE (*Laurus Nobilis*) in tubs same as Cut No. 1.

We can supply these with straight stems 4 feet high, with well shaped stout heads 20 to 24 inches in diameter.

PYRAMID BAY TREES in tubs same as Cut. No. 2.

We can supply these 4 feet high from top of tub, 20 to 22 inches in diameter at base.

DWARF BAY TREES, suitable for table decoration can be supplied with stems 12 inches high, diameter of head 10 inches.**PYRAMID TREE BOX** (*Buxus Semperfivrens*)—Same form as Cut No. 2; 3 1-2 feet high, perfectly shaped pyramids.**STANDARD TREE BOX**—Same form as Cut No. 1; 2 to 3 ft. stems; 1 to 1 1-2 ft. crown.

RHODODENDRON PLANT READY
FOR SHIPMENT.

HARDY ORNAMENTAL DECIDUOUS FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*) ***Dwarf Double White-Flowered**—Produces beautiful double white flowers in May.



ALTHÆA DOUBLE RED IN BLOOM.
(Reduced.)

†**Variegated Leaved Single**—Leaves dark green, finely variegated with light yellow; purple flowers with a dark center, flower opens wide; blooms more freely than the double variety.

†**AMORPHTA (False Indigo) Fragrans**—A fine large hairy shrub, with small dark purple flowers, in dense terminal panicles. June and July.

ARALIA †**Pentaphylla**—A pretty Japanese shrub, of medium size and rapid growth; branches furnished with spines; leaves palmate, five-lobed, and pale green. September.

‡**Spinosa (Hercules Club)**—A noble appearing plant with very large bipinnate leaves, and large trusses of white flowers; valuable for producing tropical effects.

†**Dwarf Double Red-Flowered**—A beautiful small shrub, bearing an abundance of small double rose-like flowers, in May, closely set upon twigs before the leaves appear.

ALTHÆA (*Rose of Sharon or Hibiscus*)—The Althæas are fine, free-growing flowering shrubs of the easiest cultivation. Very desirable on account of blooming in autumn months, when scarcely any other tree or shrub is in blossom. August and September.

‡**Double Blush.**
‡**Double Purple.**
‡**Double Red** — Clear color; one of the best.
‡**Double Rose.**
‡**Double Variegated or Painted Lady**—White, with purple outside. Petals shaded pink.
‡**Double Violet.**
‡**Double White.**
‡**Single Purple.**
‡**Single Red.**
‡**Single White.**
‡**Variegated Leaved Double** — A conspicuous variety, with the foliage finely marked with light yellow and producing double purple flowers. One of the finest variegated-leaved shrubs.

AZALEAS—A class of the most charming deciduous shrubs that succeeds best in a loose friable soil, abounding in vegetable matter such as old rotten sods, peat, or leaf mould. They are very attractive when planted in masses in partly shady situations. We furnish plants set with flower buds for immediate effect.

§**Mollis**—A splendid hardy species from Japan, and one of the most valuable flowering shrubs. Flowers large and showy, in fine trusses and of various colors including shades of pink, yellow, orange and carmine.

§**Pontica**—Deep yellow, very fragrant, perfectly hardy.

§**Pontica (Ghent Varieties)**—Native of Asia Minor. A species growing three to four feet high, with small hairy leaves, and flowers of a delightful perfume. May and June. In this latitude plants are improved by slight protection. We can supply plants producing flowers of the following colors, viz., orange, pink, red, scarlet, white, yellow.



HARDY AZALEA FLOWERS.
(Reduced).

BARBERRY (*Berberis*) **||American**—A native species, with handsome, distinct foliage and yellow flowers from April to June, succeeded by red berries.

||European—A handsome shrub with yellow flowers in terminal drooping racemes in May or June, followed with orange scarlet berries.

||Purple-Leaved—An interesting shrub, growing three to five feet high, with violet purple foliage; yellow blossoms and beautiful red fruit; very effective in groups and masses or planted by itself.

§Thunbergii (Thunberg's)—A unique and charming form from Japan, most valuable in landscape gardening, low, dense and neat in habit, with a profusion of white flowers in May. In Autumn it is all a glow with scarlet leaves and berries, which cling to its branches all through the winter. A valuable ornamental hedge plant.

||CALYCANTHUS Floridus (Sweet-Scented Shrub)—A native species, which produces in June, chocolate colored double flowers that are very fragrant.

‡**CARAGANA Arborescens (Siberian Pea Tree)**—A shrub or low tree. Native of Siberia and China. Pea-shaped yellow flowers in May.

§**CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus, (Blue Spiraea)**—A beautiful shrub forming a neat bush, three or four feet high; the fragrant flowers are a rich shade of lavender, or pale blue, and produced in great abundance from mid-summer till cut by frost. If branches are cut to the ground by hard frosts, the young shoots come up freely in the Spring and flower the same season.

¶**CEANOOTHUS Americanus (New Jersey Tea or Red Root)**—A low growing shrub, flowers white in June. Valuable for shady places.

‡**CLETHRHA Alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush)**—Of dwarf, dense growth, producing numerous small spikes of very fragrant white flowers, during July and August.

‡**COLUTEA Arborescens (Bladder Senna)**—A large shrub, with small delicate foliage, and yellow pea-blossom-shaped flowers in June, followed by reddish pods or bladders.

¶**CURRENT (Ribes) Crimson-Flowered**—An American species, with deep red flowers, produced in great abundance in early spring.

¶**Gordon's**—A hardy and profuse blooming shrub. Flowers crimson and yellow in pendent bunches in May.

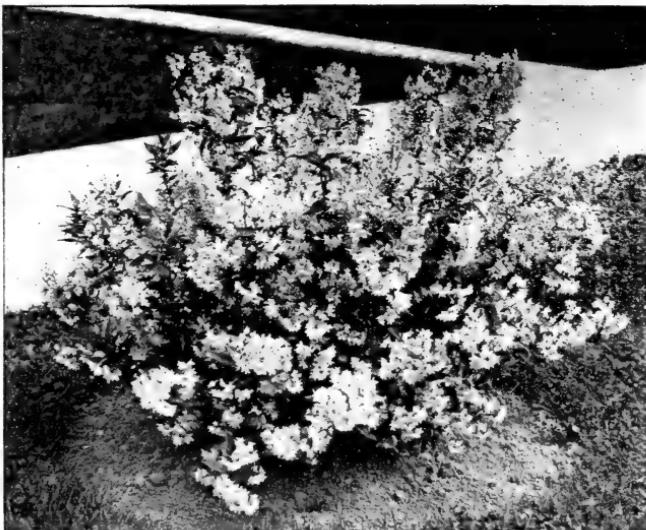
¶**Yellow-Flowered**—A native species, with shining leaves and yellow flowers.

§**DAPHNE Mezereum (Common Mezereon)**—A native of Northern Europe. A shrub with small erect branches, and clusters of pink flowers in March. The earliest flowering shrub we have.

§**Mezereum Album**—White flowers.

¶**DEUTZIA Double-Flowered (Crenata fl. pl.)**—Flowers double; white tinged with rose. One of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation.

¶**Double White (Alba pl.)**—Similar to the preceding, but has pure white double flowers.



DEUTZIA GRACILIS.
(Reduced.)

DEUTZIA *§Gracilis* (**Slender-branched**)—A charming species; flowers pure white in June. Fine for pot culture and cemetery planting. Of dwarf habit.

§Gracilis Rosea—Of same general habit of growth as *Deutzia Gracilis*; but its flowers are double the size. It is charmingly effective through being diffused with a delicate tint of rose color; popular for forcing.

§Gracilis Venusta or Azalea-Flowered—Its flowers are very large and open, like small Azaleas, pure white of great beauty and very attractive.

§Lemoine's—A hybrid variety; flowers pure white, borne on stout branches which are of upright growth. Habit dwarf and free flowering. A decided acquisition.

¶Pride of Rochester—A variety raised from the double-flowered and producing large, double white flowers, the back of the petals being slightly tinged with rose. It excels all of the elder sorts in size of flower, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit, and blooms nearly a week earlier than the parent.

¶Scabra (Rough-leaved)—One of the tallest growing sorts; flowers single white, bell-shaped, in small bunches.

¶DOGWOOD OR CORNUS, Alternifolia (Blue Dogwood)—Flowers creamy white in large bunches, very fragrant, followed by blue fruit in the fall; foliage large. Distinct and curious in its habit of growth.

¶Mascula (Cornelian Cherry)—A small tree, producing clusters of bright yellow flowers before the leaves early in spring, succeeded by large brilliant scarlet fruit.



CORNUS FOLIAGE AND FRUIT.
(Reduced).

CORNUS *Mascula* Var. (Variegated Cornelian Cherry)—Differs only from the *Mascula* in having the foliage beautifully variegated with white; one of the prettiest variegated shrubs in cultivation.

¶**Panicled** (*Paniculata*)—Smooth ash colored bark; pointed leaves, light green above, whitish beneath; flowers greenish white; fruit white.

¶**Red-Branched** (*Sanguinea*)—Very conspicuous and ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red.

¶**Red-Branched Variegated-Leaved** (*Sanguinea Elegansissima* Var.)—One of the finest variegated shrubs, of rapid growth; the leaves are broadly margined with white, while some are entirely white. Bark bright red in winter.

¶**Späth's Golden Variegated**—A charming variety, with golden variegated foliage.

¶**Stolonifera** (Wild Red Osier)—A native species, with smooth, slender branches, which are usually red in winter. Fruit white or lead colored.

¶**VELÆGNUS** *Longipes*—In July the plant is covered with bright red berries of large size and edible, the flavor being pungent and agreeable. The fact that its leaves remain fresh till late in the autumn gives it additional value for garden decoration.



A POOR PICTURE OF DEUTZIA LEMOINE—ONE OF THE FREEST BLOOMERS.
(Reduced).

ELDER (*Sambucus*) **American Cut-Leaved** (*Canadensis acutiloba*)—A variety of the American Elder, with deeply and delicately cut dark green foliage. Valuable on account of its beauty, hardiness and rapid growth; one of best cut-leaved shrubs.

Common (*Canadensis*)—Broad panicles of white flowers in June; reddish purple berries in autumn. A well known native shrub.

Golden (*Nigra aurea*)—A handsome, vigorous, rapid-growing variety, with golden yellow foliage, the brilliancy of which is retained throughout the season. A valuable plant for enlivening shrubberies.

Golden Cut-Leaved (*Racemosa aurea laciniata*)—New. A beautiful cut-leaved shrub, with bright golden-yellow foliage.

Red-Berried (*Racemosa*)—Panicles of white flowers, in spring, followed by bright red berries.



ELDER GOLDEN CUT-LEAVED.
(Reduced).

‡EUONYMUS (Burning Bush or Spindle Tree) European Red-Fruited Strawberry Tree—Forms a tree sometimes several feet in height. Fruit rose colored.

‡White-Fruited Strawberry Tree—A variety with white fruit.

‡EXOCHORDA Grandiflora (Pearl Bush)—A rare shrub, producing in remarkable profusion large white flowers in May. *One of the finest shrubs of its season.*

¶FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell) European (Europa)—New. In habit it is of strong erect growth, more so than the other varieties, and adapted for growing into tree form; flowers bright sulphur yellow, and blooming same time as other varieties.

¶Fortune's—Growth upright; foliage deep green, flowers bright yellow, bursting into glorious masses, before any tree or shrub shows a leaf.

¶Intermedia—A valuable variety; flowers bright golden; foliage glossy green like *viridissima*, but hardier than that variety.

¶Suspensa (Weeping)—Resembling Fortune's in its flowers, but the growth is somewhat drooping.

¶Viridissima—Leaves and bark deep green, flowers deep yellow; one of the earliest flowering shrubs; very conspicuous.

‡HAZEL (Corylus) Cut-Leaved—A very ornamental shrub, with deeply cut foliage.

¶Purple-Leaved—A very conspicuous shrub, with large dark purple leaves. Distinct and fine; color good all the season.

¶HONEYSUCKLE UPRIGHT (Lonicera) Bella Albida—Its flowers are pure white, in the greatest profusion, and very sweet. Succeeded by large translucent red berries, making the plant more attractive than any flowers.

¶Bella Rosea—Similar to the Albida, in growth, etc.; its flowers, however, are a bright lively rose color. Very desirable.

¶Fragrantissima—A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and very fragrant small flowers, which appear before the leaves; foliage almost evergreen; very desirable.

¶Morrowii—Flowers creamy white; valuable for its handsome red fruit in autumn.

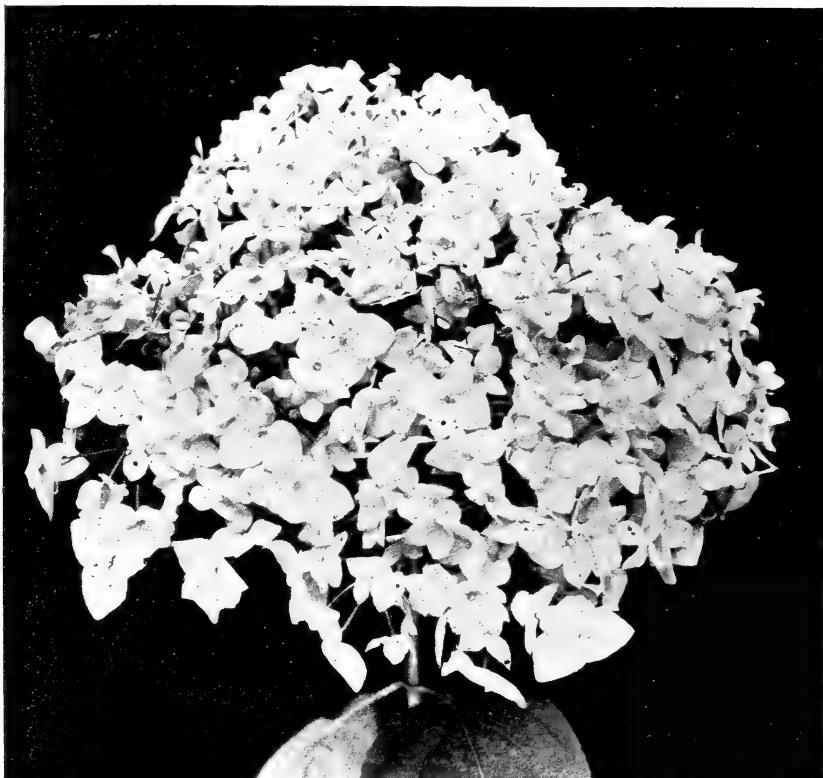
¶Pink Tartarian (*Grandiflora*)—A beautiful shrub, very vigorous, and producing large, bright pink flowers, striped with white in June, followed by orange-colored berries.

¶Red Tartarian—Red flowers which contrast beautifully with the foliage, followed by orange-colored berries. June.

¶White Tartarian—Creamy-white, fragrant flowers in May and June with fruit same as Red Tartarian.

‡HOP TREE (*Ptelia trifoliata*)—A large shrub or small tree, of rapid growth and robust habit; producing white flowers in June, followed by showy hop-like seed clusters in fall.

‡Aurea (*Golden-Leaved*)—Beautiful glossy, golden foliage, holds its color well.



HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA ALBA.
(Reduced).

HYDRANGEA Arborescens Grandiflora Alba—This magnificent hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished, lacking entirely the coarseness found in *H. Paniculata Grandiflora*. One of its most valuable characteristics is its coming into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from early June through August, renders it doubly valuable not only to the florist, but to every owner of a garden; perfectly hardy, standing 20 degrees below zero. The form of the panicle is much like that of *Hyd. Hortensis*; the habit of the plant is excellent; it is bound to become the most widely grown and the most useful of all the Hydrangeas, and the most valuable shrub found in the American Garden, while it is more than probable that the florist will find it a most important addition to his class of plants both indoors and out.

Hortensis or Garden—An elegant well-known plant, with large leaves and large globular heads of rose-colored flowers; usually grown in pots or boxes; in the North requires protection out of doors in winter.

Oak-Leaved—A hardy native shrub, remarkable for its large leaves, lobed like those of the Oak, and downy beneath; flowers cream colored in medium sized panicles; August.



LILAC PRESIDENT GREY.
(Reduced.)

HYDRANGEA *§Paniculata Grandiflora*—A fine shrub, perfectly hardy, growing from eight to ten feet high, flowers in August and September, white, in great pyramidal panicles a foot long. Decidedly one of the finest flowering shrubs.

§Red-Branched—A very free bloomer, producing large and magnificently formed trusses of deep rose-colored flowers from every shoot. The best variety for forcing and pot culture. Should not be left out of doors in winter.

§Thomas Hogg—Belongs to the Hortensis section; a more free and abundant bloomer than any other; the flowers are of the purest white, of very firm texture, and produced from July to September. Requires protection in winter.

§HYPERICUM (*St. John's Wort*) *Aureum*—A fine dwarf, almost creeping shrub; flowers bright yellow; continues in bloom from August to October.

§Kalmianum—A fine native, low spreading shrub with gay, bright yellow flowers in August. Succeeds well in the shade.

§Moserianum—A charming shrub of dwarf habit, producing large single yellow flowers in great profusion during the summer.

JAPAN QUINCE—See Quince, page 82.

¶KERRIA (*Corchorus*) *Japan*—A slender, green-branched shrub, with globular, yellow flowers from July to October.

§Double-Flowered—Of medium size; double yellow flowers.

§Variegated-Leaved—Small green foliage, edged with white; very slender grower; flowers yellow. One of the prettiest dwarf shrubs.

LILAC (*Syringa*)—Well-known, beautiful shrubs, indispensable in every collection. Mostly flowering in May, but some late varieties in June.

LILACS—SINGLE FLOWERING.

‡Aline Mocquery—Flowers purple, in loose panicles; very free flowering.

‡Charles X—A strong, rapid growing variety, with large, shining leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple.

‡Colmariensis—Pale blue flowers, fine glossy foliage, distinct and fine.

‡Common Purple—Bluish purple flowers.

‡Common White—Cream-colored flowers.

‡Cœrulea Superba—Flowers light purple in bud, but when fully open a clear blue; trusses very large. One of the best.

‡Frau Dammann—Pure white; very large panicle; one of the finest white Lilacs.

‡Japan Tree Lilac (*Japonica*)—Becomes a good-sized tree. Foliage dark green, glossy, leathery; flowers in great panicles, single, creamy white, odorless. A month later than other Lilacs.

‡Josikæa—A fine distinct species, of tree-like growth, with dark shining leaves, and purple flowers in June, after the other Lilacs have done flowering. Fine habit and foliage.

‡Lovanienensis—Silvery pink, a distinct and beautiful shade, panicles large and erect.

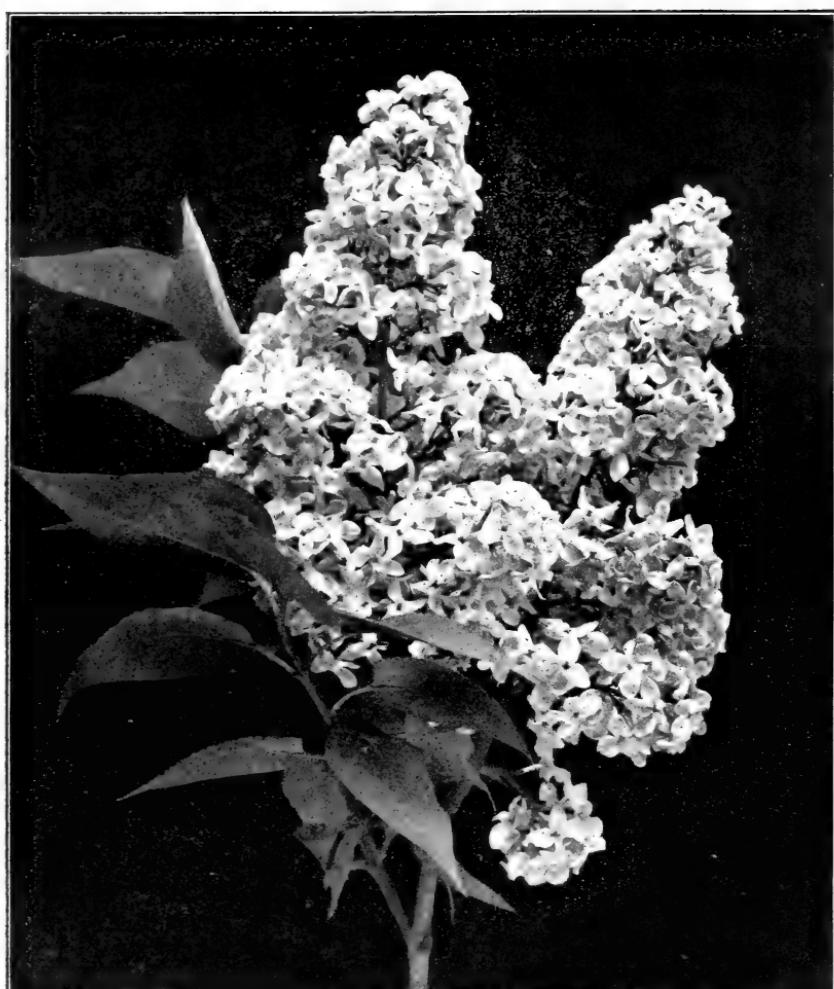
‡Ludwig Spæth—Very dark purplish red, distinct, large panicle; finest of its color.

‡Marie Legraye—Large panicles of white flowers. Valuable for forcing. The finest white Lilac.

¶Nana—Distinct, large, and compact spike of dark reddish purple, fragrant flowers.

¶Persian—Small foliage and bright purple flowers; grows from 4 to 6 feet high.

¶Persian White—Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. Same habit of growth as Persian.



LILAC ALINE MOCQUERY.
(Reduced.)

LILAC *Princess Alexandra*—Pure white flowers; panicles medium to large; very fine.

‡Rouen (Rothomagensis)—A distinct hybrid variety, with reddish flowers; panicles of great size, and very abundant. One of the finest.

‡Siberian White—A vigorous grower, foliage small and narrow, flowers white with a bluish tint, fragrant and free flowering. One of the best.

‡Villosa—Large branching panicles; flowers single, light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant; foliage resembles that of the *White Fringe*. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs.

LILACS—DOUBLE FLOWERING.

‡**Abel Carrier**—Blue, reverse of petals rose; panicles large and fine.

‡**Alphonse Lavalle**—Beautiful blue, shaded violet, very large panicles.

‡**Belle de Nancy**—Brilliant satiny rose, white toward center, very large and fine.

‡**Charles Joly**—Very dark reddish purple, superb.

‡**Jean Bart**—Rosy carmine, panicle large and compact.

‡**Lamarck**—Very large panicle; individual flowers large, very double, rosy lilac; superb.

‡**Leon Simon**—Panicle compact, flowers bluish crimson.



LILAC MICHAEL BUCHNER.
(Reduced.)

LILAC **‡Madame Abel Chatenay**—White, large panicles; very fine.

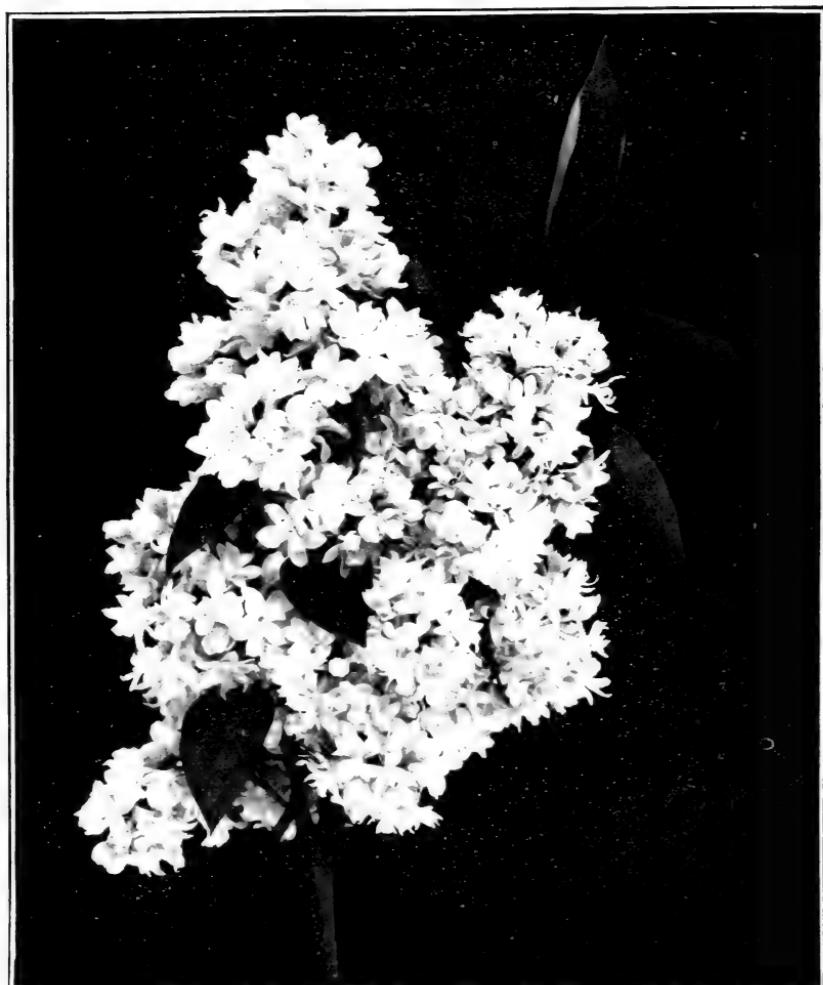
†Michael Buchner—Pale lilac, panicles erect and large; distinct and fine.

‡Madame Casimer Perrier—Best double white, large truss, extra fine.

‡Madame Lemoine—Superb double white.

‡President Grevy—A beautiful blue, individual flowers very double and very large, measuring $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter. The panicle is magnificent, and measures 11 inches in length and 5 inches across. One of the finest Lilacs. See cut on page 77.

MOCK ORANGE —See *Syringa (Philadelphus)*.



LILAC MADAME LEMOINE.

(Reduced.)

PLUM Double-Flowered (*Prunus Triloba*)—A highly interesting and desirable addition to hardy shrubs; flowers double, of a delicate pink, upwards of an inch in diameter, thickly set on the long, slender branches; flowers in May.

¶Purple-Leaved (*Prunus Pissardi*) —The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub. The young branches are a very dark purple; the leaves when young are lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and retain this beautiful tint till they drop late in autumn; no other purple-leaved tree or shrub retains its color like this. It transplants easily and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.



PRUNUS TRILOBA.
(Reduced.)

¶PRIVET (*Ligustrum*) **California** (*ovalifolium*)—A vigorous hardy almost evergreen species, of much beauty; it forms an elegant hedge and will stand any amount of trimming. Single specimens freely produce white fragrant flowers, in graceful racemes during summer. In Northern sections it loses foliage in the winter, and is not quite hardy.

¶California Golden Variegated—May truly be called a plant of gold; the golden color increases the entire season, the hotter the weather the brighter it becomes. It is effective whether planted singly, in groups, or as a hedge. We believe it to be perfectly hardy, it having stood the past two winters uninjured.

¶Ibota—Flowers large, white, very fragrant, produced in great profusion; leaves long and shining; one of the hardiest of the Privets and distinct. A charming shrub which will be prized for its fragrant flowers, as well as for its handsome foliage.

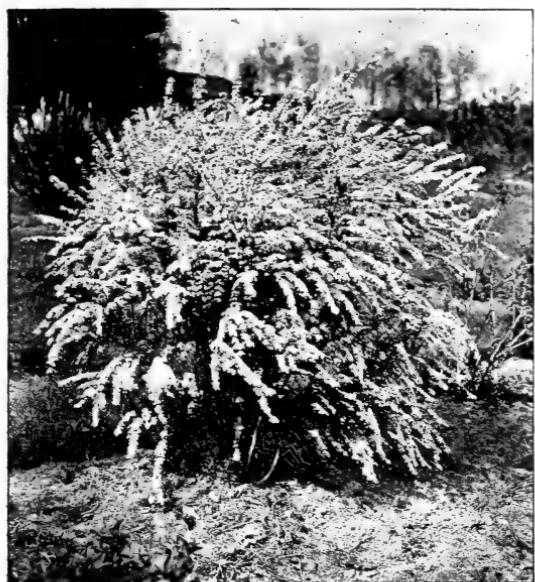
¶PURPLE FRINGE OR SMOKE TREE (*Rhus Cotinus*)—A much admired shrub for its curious fringe, or hair-like flowers, that cover the whole surface of the plant in the latter end of July. It grows ten or twelve feet high, and spreads so as to require considerable space.

QUINCE—These plants are among the earliest to blossom in the spring, especially well adapted for hedges and ornamental shrubbery. Their beautiful flowers produced before the leaves and rich green foliage make a very charming landscape; stands any amount of pruning.

¶Blush—A very beautiful variety with delicate white and blush flowers.

¶Scarlet—Bright scarlet crimson flowers.

¶Umbelicata—Brilliant rosy red flowers.



SPIREA ARGUTA.
(Reduced.)

§Anthony Waterer —

A dwarf Spiraea with dark crimson flowers, darker than Spiraea Bumalda. One of the finest shrubs.

§Arguta — Of dwarf habit; flowers clear white. The best very early flowering white Spiraea. Early May.

¶Billardi — Rose-colored, spike-shaped flowers. Blooms nearly all summer.

¶Callosa — Large panicles of deep rosy blossoms, grows freely; blooms nearly all the summer.

§Callosa Alba — A white flowering variety, of dwarf, bushy, symmetrical form. Keeps in flower all summer.



SPIREA BILLARDI.
(Reduced.)

‡RHODOTYPUS Kerriodes — A very ornamental shrub of medium size, with handsome foliage and large, single, white flowers in the latter part of May, succeeded by numerous small fruit.

ROSE OF SHARON OR HIBISCUS — See Althaea.

‡SNOWDROP TREE OR SILVER BELL (*Halesia*) — A unique and beautiful large shrub, with pretty white bell-shaped flowers in May. It is distinguished by the four-winged fruit, which is from one to two inches long. One of the most desirable shrubs.

SPIRÆA — The Spiræas are all elegant, low shrubs of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.



SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA.
(Reduced.)

§**Thunbergii** — Of dwarf habit, and rounded, graceful form; branches slender and somewhat drooping, foliage narrow and yellowish green; flowers small, white, appearing early in spring. In autumn its narrow foliage colors to bright red and orange.

†**Van Houttei** — One of the finest flowering shrubs; flowers large white appearing in great profusion in early spring. Its ability to endure extremes of cold, together with its beauty of flower and remarkable freedom of bloom, commend it to all planters.

‡**SUMACH Cut - Leaved**
(*Rhus glabra laciniata*) — A very striking plant, of moderate size, with deeply cut leaves resembling fern leaves; dark green above and glaucous below, and turning to a rich red in autumn. See cut, page 87.

SPIREA (Double Flowered Plum-Leaved or Bridal Wreath (*Prunifolia fl. pl.*)) — A beautiful shrub with pure white flowers like daisies in May. Keeps in flower a long time.

¶**Golden Leaved** (*Opulifolia aurea*) — An interesting variety, with golden yellow tinted foliage and double white flowers in June. Very conspicuous.

¶**Lance-leaved** (*Lancefolia*) — A charming shrub with narrow pointed leaves, and large, round clusters of white flowers that cover the whole plant, and render it exceedingly effective. Blooms in June.



SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI.
(Reduced.)

SUMACH †Stag Horn (*Rhus Typhina*)—A large shrub or tree, brilliant foliage, and scarlet fruit in autumn.

SYMPHORICARPUS RACEMOSUS (**Snowberry**)—A well known shrub, with small pink flowers, and large white berries that hang on the plant through part of the winter.

Vulgaris (Indian Currant)—A shrub of very pretty habit. Foliage, flowers, and fruit small; fruit purple; hangs all winter.



SYRI..GA DOUBLE-FLOWERED.
(Reduced.)



SYRINGA IN TREE FORM.

(Reduced.)

the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs. Very effective in masses.

‡Gordon's—A vigorous grower and profuse bloomer; flowers white, slightly fragrant; blooms late, and valuable on that account.

‡Large-Flowered (Grandiflorus)—Has very showy large white flowers, slightly fragrant, branches somewhat straggling.

‡Laxus—Very large, white, fragrant flowers; upright habit; very free flowering; a valuable sort.

‡Lemoine's Erect—A charming variety of upright growth; flowers small, yellowish-white, fragrant, completely covering the plant.

§Purpurea Maculata (The Purple Spotted Syringa)—In character and style of growth resembles Gerb de Neige; it grows to a height of three feet and flowers in profusion. The flowers are flat, pure white with a bright purple blotch in the center. The perfume of most Syringas is too strong for many people but the perfume of this variety is refined and exquisite. It is perfectly hardy, having stood out of doors during the past two years.

**SYRINGA, OR
MOCK ORANGE**

(*Philadelphus*)

‡Boule d'Argent

—This we consider a great acquisition. The plant is a good grower and free bloomer; flowers large, white, very full, double and fragrant.

‡Double - Flowered — A variety with partially double, very fragrant white flowers.

‡Garland — Flowers pure white, highly scented. One of the first to flower.

§Gerb de Neige—Perhaps the best of all the mock oranges. Flowers large, pure white and fragrant. A very free bloomer; flowers last a long time.

§Golden - Leaved (Aurea)—A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color

‡**STYRAX Japonica**—A neat little tree or shrub that makes a fine display in early June when hung full with its white bells; quite hardy, specially valuable for cemetery lots and small yards.

TAMARIX—These are very beautiful shrubs, with small leaves, somewhat like those of the Juniper, and delicate small flowers in spikes. They are invaluable for planting by the seaside, where scarcely anything else will grow.

¶**African**—Handsome foliage; upright habit; pink flowers in May.

¶**Chinese**—A vigorous, upright grower, with delicate foliage, of a lively green color; flowers rose-colored in September.



CUT-LEAVED SUMACH.
(Reduced.)

‡**VIBURNUM High, or Bush Cranberry (Opulus)**—Both ornamental and useful. Its red berries resembling cranberries hang until destroyed by frost late in the fall; resembles the common snowball in wood and foliage.

§**Opulus Nanus**—Of dwarf compact habit, produces no flowers, the leaves are smaller than those of the other Viburnums, is excellent for edging of flower beds, or walks; it will stand a lot of shearing. On account of its hardiness it is preferable to Dwarf Boxwood.

‡**Lantana**—A large, robust shrub, with soft, hoary leaves, and large clusters of white flowers in May, succeeded by red fruit; retains its foliage very late; quite ornamental in all respects.

¶**Plicatum Tomentosum**—The single form of the beautiful Japan Snowball, flowers pure white, borne along the branches in flat cymes, in the greatest profusion, early in June. Perfectly hardy, vigorous and free blooming. Very desirable.



VIBURNUM *Placatum* (Japan Snowball)—Of moderate growth; handsome plicated leaves, globular heads of pure white, neutral flowers, early in June. It surpasses the common variety in several respects. Its habit is better, foliage much handsomer, flowers whiter and more delicate. One of the most valuable flowering shrubs.

‡Rough-Leaved (*Rugosum*)—Has larger and rougher leaves than the Lantana, and terminal cymes of white flowers in May. Very ornamental in foliage and fruit.

‡Sterilis (Common Snowball)—A well known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white sterile flowers the latter part of May.

WEIGELA—Shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spreading and drooping as they acquire age. They produce in June and July superb spikes of large trumpet-shaped flowers, of all shades and colors, from pure white to red. In borders and groups of trees they are very effective, and for margins the variegated-leaved variety is admirably suited, the gay-colored foliage contrasting finely with the green of other shrubs. They flower after the Lilacs in June.

¶Candida—A valuable variety. It is of vigorous habit, an erect grower becoming in time a large-sized shrub; flowers pure white, and produced in great profusion in June, and the plants continue to bloom throughout the summer, and even until autumn.

¶Desbois—A beautiful variety, with deep, rose-colored flowers, resembling *rosea*, but flowers much darker. One of the best.



WEIGELA, EVA RATHKE.
(Reduced.)

¶Eva Rathke—A charming variety, flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade. One of the best.

¶Rose-Colored (*Rosea*)—An elegant shrub, with fine rose-colored flowers; of erect, compact growth.

¶Variegated-Leaved Dwarf—Of dwarf habit, with clearly defined silvery variegated leaves which stand the sun well. Flowers nearly white. One of the best dwarf variegated-leaved shrubs in the catalogue.

‡WHITE FRINGE (*Chionanthus Virginica*)—A small native tree or shrub, of roundish form, with large glossy leaves and drooping racemes of pure white flowers, having narrow, superb lawn shrub.

soms in May or June. A fringe-like petals; blos-

¶WITCH HAZEL (*Hamamelis Virginica*)—A tall shrub with yellow flowers late in autumn, just before the leaves fall.

STANDARD SHRUBS.

The practice of training shrubs in tree form is comparatively new, and has proven unsurpassed for the pleasing effect produced in formal gardening work. As centres for beds, groups, etc., or for straight lines bordering walks, they are especially appropriate. A collection of assorted colors of the *Althaea* will prove much more reliable and satisfactory than Tree Roses, while being equally as attractive when in bloom.



STANDARD JAPANESE SNOWBALL.

(Reduced.)

STANDARD SHRUBS should be supported by stakes to prevent injury from wind or heavy snowfalls. Two strong stakes should be driven firmly in the ground, one on either side of the shrub, which should be securely fastened to these stakes with soft rope or other such substance that would not injure the bark of the shrub.

ALTHÆA—Finest double-flowering varieties of the following colors, viz.: Red, purple, white, pink, and variegated flowers. Stems 3 to 4 feet; spring only.

AZALEA—Stems 2 to 3 feet. Spring only.

HYDRANGEA Paniculata Grandiflora—Plants 2 to 3 feet, and 3 to 4 feet.

PRIVET California—Stems 3 to 4 feet.

RHODODENDRON—Stems 2 to 3 feet. Spring only.

SNOWBALL—See *Viburnum*.

SYRINGA Grandiflora or large-flowered—Stems 3 to 4 feet.

VIBURNUM Plicatum—Certainly a grand shrub in tree form. Stems 2 to 3 feet. **Sterilis (Common)**—Stems 1½ to 2 feet.



STANDARD OR TREE HYDRANGEA.

(Reduced.)



CLEMATIS PANICULATA.

(Three Years After Planting.)

CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS.

A most useful class of plants for this country for covering cottages, verandas, walls, trellises, etc. The vines may be divided into four classes according to their methods of climbing; the number preceding the variety indicates the class to which it belongs.

1. Clinging by means of disk-tipped tendrils, such as the Virginian Creeper.
2. With aerial roots, which fasten to walls etc., such as English Ivy and *Ampelopsis Veitchii*.
3. Attaching itself to surface objects by means of a twining stem, as the *Celastrus*, etc.
4. Attaching themselves with leaf-stems or petioles that clasp their support, such as the *Clematis*.

No. 3.—*ACTINIDIA Arguta*—The flowers are white with a purple center, and sometimes cover the whole vine. The fruit is round, edible and has a fine flavor. Handsome foliage—a most desirable climber.

No. 3.—*AKEBIA Quinata*—A climbing shrub with quaint five-lobed foliage, purple, fragrant flowers, and ornamental fruit; when in full flower this vine makes a handsome show; hardy and desirable.

No. 1.—*AMPELOPSIS Quinquefolia*—(American Ivy or Virginian Creeper).—A very vigorous vine that will climb to the top of the tallest tree. It is useful for lattice work, screens, porches, et cetera, but, it will not cling closely to smooth surfaces as does the *Ampelopsis Veitchii*. Leaves digitate with usually five leaflets, dark green above, pale beneath, changing to deep red in the autumn.

No. 1.—*Engelmanni*—Is shorter jointed than *Quinquefolia*, clings more closely, and grows 6 to 10 feet in a season; useful for covering buildings, etc.

No. 2.—*Veitchii, or Japan Creeper (Boston Ivy)*—This famous climber is used extensively to cover the walls of brick, stone or wooden buildings. After the first year it requires no support and it clings tenaciously to the side of the building. The foliage is dense, completely carpeting the surface and the autumnal tints of green and red are unsurpassed for beauty. The young plants should have winter protection but when well established no vine cares for itself equal to this superb, fast growing variety.

No. 3.—*BITTER SWEET, or Wax Work (Celastrus Scandens)*—A native climbing or twining plant, with fine large leaves, yellow flowers, and clusters of orange-capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.

No. 1.—*CISSUS Variegated*—A handsome running vine like a grape, with variegated three-lobed leaves, and small clusters of dark colored fruit.

No. 4.—*CLEMATIS*.

None among hardy perennials exceed in beauty and effectiveness the finer sorts of *Clematis*. As a climber for the veranda, a screen for fences, for pillars along the garden walks, for training on walls or arbors, in masses on rock work or cultivation in pots, it has no rival among the strong-growing, blossoming plants. The *Clematis* should be grown in rich, deep, sandy loam, and be well mulched with rotten manure in winter. The richest sheets of bloom and largest flowers are obtained where it has partial shade and a liberal supply of water at the roots. After many years' experience we have come to the conclusion to grow only a few varieties which have proved worthy of general cultivation.

Coccinea—Very hardy, bears thick, small bell-shaped flowers; bright red coral; blooms very profusely from June until late in the autumn. A semi-herbaceous plant.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Large double white, handsome flowers, profuse bloomer from June to November. One of the best. See cut, page 94.

European Sweet (Flammula)—Flowers small, white and very fragrant.

Henryi—Very large, creamy white flowers; fine form; free grower and bloomer.

CLEMATIS Jackmanni—Large, intense violet purple; remarkable for its velvety richness; free in growth and an abundant and successive bloomer. The most popular variety.

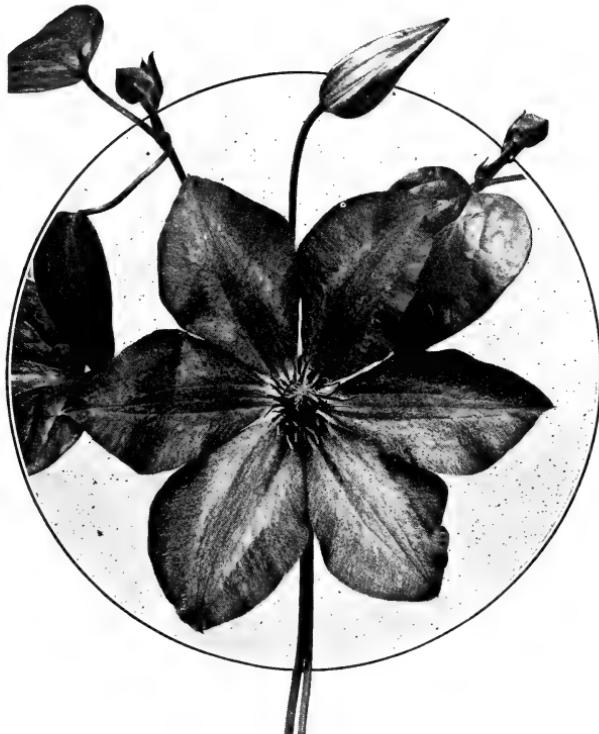
Madame Baron Veillard—Flowers large, light rose, with lilac shadings; very distinct.

Madame Edouard Andre—Flowers large, of a beautiful bright velvety red, very free-flowering, and continuous bloomer.



CLEMATIS DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH.
THE BEST DOUBLE WHITE.
(Reduced.)

CLEMATIS *Paniculata*—This variety has been so widely advertised that it is pretty well known. It blooms more freely than any other small-flowered white Clematis, and is of very clean, quick, luxuriant growth. Its fragrant pure white flowers are massed in showy panicles in late summer. We can recommend this variety in the strongest manner as one of the best hardy vines to grow near the house. It makes a growth of from twenty-five to thirty feet in a single season, and should be cut back to the ground each spring. See cut, page 92.



CLEMATIS VILLE DE LYON.
(Reduced).

Ramona—Large, bright blue flowers; fine.

Ville de Lyon—Flowers large, bright red; extra fine. New.

No. 3.—DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Sipho*)—A hardy native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious pipe-shaped, yellowish-brown flowers.

No. 2.—EUONYMUS radicans—An evergreen vine; clings to walls after the manner of Ivy.

Variegated—A variety of the above with variegated leaves.

No. 3.—HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera*), **Canadian** (*Canadensis*)—A very robust, rapid grower, with large glaucous leaves and yellow flowers.

Chinese Twining—(*Japonica*)—A well known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September, and is very sweet.

HONEYSUCKLE Hall's Japan (*Hallcana*)—A strong, vigorous, almost evergreen sort with pure white flowers changing to yellow. Very fragrant, and is covered with flowers from July to December; holds its leaves till January. The best bloomer of all. See Cut.

Japan Golden-leaved (*Brachypoda aurea reticulata*)—Foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow. A handsome and very desirable variety.

Monthly Fragrant (*Belgica*)—Blooms all summer. Red and yellow, very fragrant flowers.

Scarlet Trumpet (*Sempervirens*)—A strong, rapid grower, producing scarlet, inodorous flowers all the summer.

Woodbine (*Periclymenum*)—A rapid, strong grower, with very showy flowers; red outside, buff within. June and July.

Yellow Trumpet (*Flava*)—A well known native vine, with yellow trumpet flowers.



HALL'S JAPAN HONEYSUCKLE.

(Reduced.)

No. 2—IVY (*Hedera*)—The Ivies are hardy climbing evergreens but frequently suffer from exposure to the sun in winter. For this reason, the north side of a wall or building is a better situation than the south.

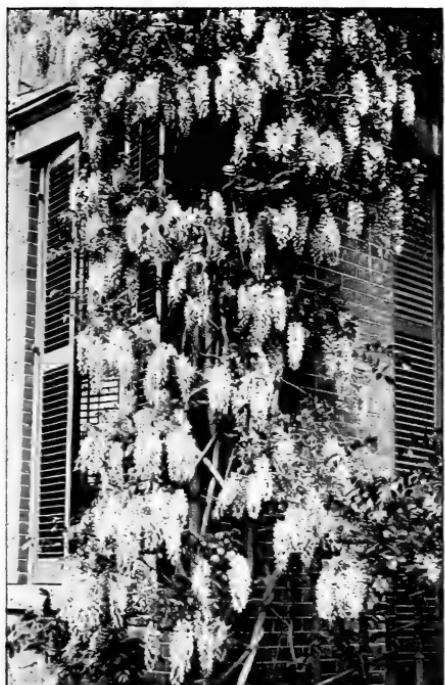
English (*Helix*)—A well known old and popular sort.

Irish (*Canariensis*)—The well known old sort.

No. 3—MATRIMONY VINE—(*Lycium Barbarum*)—Of marvelous vigor and fruitfulness. Every new growth is at once covered with bright purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long, every branch being loaded with them from spring until late winter.

No. 3—SILK VINE (*Periploca Graeca*)—A rapid growing, beautiful climber. Will climb around a tree or other support to the height of 30 or 40 feet. Foliage glossy, and purple brown axillary clusters of flowers.

No. 3—TRUMPET FLOWER (*Bignonia*) **American Climbing** (*radicans*)—A splendid hardy climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped scarlet flowers in August.



CHINESE WISTARIA.

(Reduced.)

Large-Flowered (*Grandiflora*)—A rare and beautiful variety of the Trumpet Creeper. Flowers very large, salmon color, center yellow, striped red; fine.

No. 3.—WISTARIA — A genus of climbing vines from China and Japan, entirely hardy with us, and exceedingly ornamental when in bloom. They have pinnate leaves, and long, drooping racemes of elegant flowers.

Brachycotrys — Flowers light blue and fragrant; clusters short.

Chinese—Attains an immense size, growing at the rate of 15 to 20 feet in a season. Has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in spring and autumn.

Chinese Double-Flowered — A strong grower when established; flowers in racemes; purple, very double, rather a shy bloomer.

Chinese White—Pure white flowers. Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

HEDGE PLANTS

WHICH MAY BE EMPLOYED

FOR ORNAMENT, SHELTER, SCREENS AND DEFENSE.

For these purposes we recommend Evergreens like the **American** and **Siberian Arbor Vitæ**, **Norway Spruce**, **Austrian** and **Scotch Pines**, and many of the Deciduous and Evergreen shrubs, such as the **Buckthorn**, **Japan Quince**, **Deutzias**, **Spiræas**, **Thunberg's Barberry**, **California Privet**, **Lilacs**, etc., and for defensive hedges, the **Honey Locust**, **English Hawthorn** and **Cockspur Thorns**.

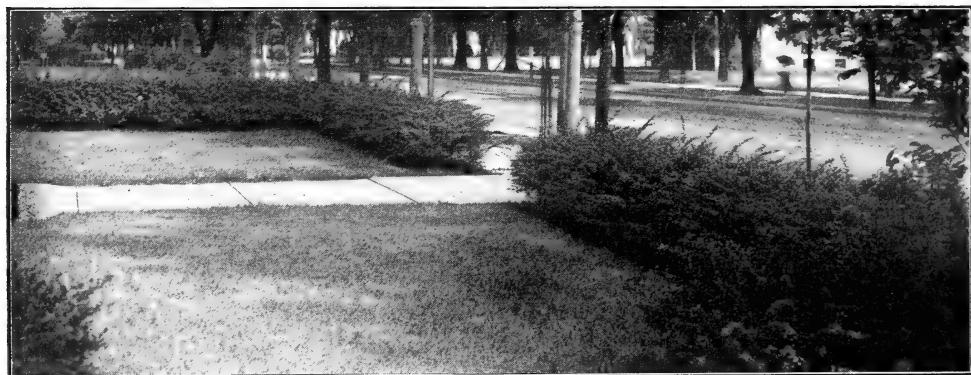
FOR ORNAMENT.

The **Siberian Arbor Vitæ**, in our opinion, takes the precedence among Evergreens as an Ornamental Evergreen Hedge Plant. Its thrifty, compact growth, fine form, great hardihood, and deep green color, which its foliage retains throughout the year, adapt it specially for dividing lines between lawns and gardens, or for hedges along streets or avenues.

The **American Arbor Vitæ**, though not quite so ornamental in character, being less dense in growth and spreading in habit, forms a handsome hedge. It may be obtained at less cost than any other Evergreen hedge plant.

With careful pruning the **Norway Spruce** may be kept low and in good shape, and grown in this manner it is highly ornamental.

The flowering shrubs are ornamental hedge plants **par excellence**; among them the **Japan Quince** is particularly desirable, on account of its good habit and handsome foliage. We are growing it largely for hedges. The **California Privet** is one of the most popular Hedge Plants. **Barberis Thunbergii**, **Tree Box** and **Rosa rugosa** are very desirable low hedges.



HEDGE OF BARBERRY THUNBERGII.

(Reduced.)

FOR SHELTER AND SCREENS.

For planting in belts to afford shelter from violent winds, or for concealing unsightly objects or views, or for boundary lines, we recommend the **Norway Spruce** and **Austrian** and **Scotch Pines**. Their robust habit, rapid, dense growth, and entire hardiness, are characteristics not easily to be found in other Evergreens.

The **American Arbor Vitæ** also is particularly valuable, either for shelter or screens, and for a deciduous screen the **Carolina Poplar** cannot be excelled.

DEFENSIVE HEDGES.

For turning cattle, and as a farm hedge for general purposes, the **Honey Locust**, in this locality and farther north, is the most valuable. It is of vigorous growth, perfectly hardy, and thrives with ordinary care, and is sufficiently thorny to be impenetrable. It bears the shears with impunity, and can be grown in any desired form. Where an extra strong defensive hedge is desired, nothing will excel the **Cockspur Thorn** with its long spines. South of us the **Osage Orange** is in great favor, but it is not hardy enough to be serviceable here.

DIRECTIONS FOR SETTING.

The plants should be carefully handled, Evergreens more particularly, so as not to allow the roots to become dried by the wind. In planting hedges it is preferable to use young plants, and to be effective, should be planted as undernoted. In case of large plants being used, they would then need to be planted further apart.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| Althæas, 18-24 inches | 9 inches apart | Lilacs, 2-3 ft. | 12 inches apart |
| Arbor Vitæs, 18-24 in. | 12 inches apart | Osage Orange, in double rows | 9 inches apart |
| Barberries, 18-24 in. | 9 inches apart | Privet California, 18-24 in. | 6 inches apart |
| Barberry Thunbergii, 12-18 in. | 9 inches apart | Rosa Rugosa | 12 inches apart |
| Buckthorn | 6 inches apart | Spiræas, 2-3 ft. | 12 inches apart |
| Deutzias, 2-3 ft. | 12 inches apart | Spruce Norway, 18-24 in. | 12 inches apart |
| Elder Golden, 2-3 ft. | 12 inches apart | Syringas, 2-3 ft. | 12 inches apart |
| Honey Locust in double rows | 9 inches apart | Tree Box | 9 to 12 inches apart |
| Japan Quince, 18 in. | 9 inches apart | | |

If Honey Locust or Osage Orange is planted in a single row, then plant 6 inches apart.

PRUNING.

Evergreens should be pruned in spring just before they commence growing. Summer pruning may be practiced on the **Arbor Vitæ** should the growth be too rapid. Althæas, California Privet, Thorns, Osage Orange and Honey Locust should be cut back to about 4 to 6 inches from the ground when planted, so as to secure a dense growth at the bottom. The Privet may be pruned several times during the growing season to secure a compact and well formed hedge. Other hedge plants should be pruned after the growing season—say end of August or beginning of September.

The following varieties and sizes can be supplied:

EVERGREEN.

ARBOR VITÆ, American—Plants 12 to 18; 18 to 24 inches; 2 to 3 feet.

Siberian—Plants 12 to 18; 18 to 24 inches; 2 to 3 feet.

NORWAY SPRUCE—Plants 12 to 18; 18 to 24 inches; 2 to 3 feet.

TREE BOX, in variety. 12 to 15 inches.

DECIDUOUS.

ALTHÆAS, in variety 18 to 24 in.

BARBERRY, Common. 18 to 24 in.

BARBERRY, Purple. 18 to 24 inches.

BARBERRY, Thunbergii. 12 to 18 in.

BUCKTHORN, 2 years.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—Plants 9 to 12, 12 to 18, 18 to 24 inches, and 2 to 3 feet

DEUTZIAS, in variety. 2 to 3 feet.

ELDER, golden. 2 to 3 feet.

HONEY LOCUST—Plants 1 year old.

JAPAN QUINCE—Plants 18 to 24 in.

LILACS, in variety. 2 to 3 feet.

OSAGE ORANGE—Plants 1 year old.

ROSA RUGOSA,

SPIRÆAS, in variety. 2 to 3 feet.

SYRINGAS, in variety. 2 to 3 feet.

Remarks.—Some of the most effective hedges we have seen, from decorative points of view, were composed of Althæas, Japan Quince, Lilacs, Roses Rugosa and Madame Plantier; Spiræas, Syringas, etc.



CALIFORNIA PRIVET HEDGE.
(Reduced.)

TREE PÆONIES (*Pæonia Moutan.*)

The varieties are handsome flowering shrubs, attaining from 4 to 5 feet in height in about ten years with proper care. The flowers are remarkably striking, of gorgeous colors, very numerous and enormous in size, often measuring 6 to 9 inches across, and appearing in May. All are very effective among shrubs, or on the margins of borders. Although hardy, the plants are greatly improved by a slight protection in winter. What we supply are young grafted plants.

Alba Plena—Double white shaded with purple at centre.

Arethusa—Light rose, shaded with purple, large and fragrant.

Banksii, Chinese Double Blush—Flowers of monstrous size; rosy blush with purple center. A magnificent shrub.

Pride of Hong Kong—Cherry red, with purple centre; semi-double, large, distinct.

Reine Elizabeth—Rosy crimson in center, shaded off to a light rose towards the margin; full and of immense size; extra.

Zenobia—Double purple, distinct and fine.



A CLUSTER OF PÆONY FLOWERS.

(Reduced.)

HERBACEOUS PÆONIES (*Pæonia Sinensis.*)

It is surprising that so noble a flower, almost rivaling the Rose in brilliancy of color and perfection of bloom, and the Rhododendron in stately growth, should be so neglected. Amateurs seems to have lost sight of the many improved varieties introduced within the last few years, and our finest gardens, perfect in other respects, are singularly deficient in specimens of the new kinds. The first point in their favor is hardiness. It may be truly said of them that they are "hardy as an oak." In the severest climate the plants require no other protection than that

which they afford themselves. Then, their vigorous habit and healthy growth, freedom from all diseases and insects, are important arguments in favor of their cultivation. Growers of roses know well that their flowers are obtained by great vigilance and care. Not so with the Paeony. Each succeeding year adds to their size and beauty. The foliage is rich and glossy, and of a beautiful deep green color, thus rendering the plants very ornamental even when out of flower. The newer varieties produce very large, handsome, regularly formed cupped blooms, resembling large roses. No other flower is so well adapted for large, showy bouquets. The Paeony may be planted either singly on the lawn or in borders. Where the lawn is extensive a large bed makes a grand show, surpassing a bed of Rhododendrons. They are really flowers for the million. They blossom early in June.

PÆONIES, CHOICE VARIETIES.

Ambroise Verschaffelt. Purplish crimson; very full, flower fragrant. One of the finest.

Artemise. Rose of several tints; good form.

Atrosanguinea. Purplish red, tinted with violet.

Auguste Lemonnier. Velvety red; large, full and beautiful.

Bernard Palissy. Flowers flesh white, well formed, very double; fine.



ONE FLOWER OF PÆONIA FESTIVA MAXIMA—Reduced.
(The dark spots are the marks of carmine in centre.)

PÆONIA Charles Binder. Violet red; fragrant; good.

Charles Verdier. Light lilac rose; very large, and of perfect form; a superb variety; late.

Charlemagne. Very double, imbricated; flesh white, center tinted lilac and chamois; fine.

Constant Devred. Soft clear purple, imbricated like a rose; fragrant; superb.

Daniel d'Albert. Deep rose, shaded purple; large globular flower.

De Candolle. Currant red, tinged amaranth; very large and very double.

Delatissima. Delicate fine rose; very large, full and sweet.

Delachii. Dark purplish crimson, shaded violet; fine.

Dr. Bretonneau. Rosy violet; very large and fine; fragrant.

Edulis, or fragrans. Violet rose, all of one color; very full and sweet.

Eugene Verdier. Blush, shaded with pink; fine form; large; fragrant; extra.

Felix Crousse. Purplish crimson. Good.

Festiva. Pure white, with a few marks of carmine in the center; perfectly globular; beautiful and sweet.

Festiva maxima. Resembles the preceding, but flowers are much larger, and in clusters; fragrant. The finest white Pæony.

Fringe-leaved (*Tenuifolia flora plena*). Double, fennel-leaved; flowers of a bright scarlet crimson, and quite double and globular; rare and fine.

Fulgida. Crimson; profuse flowering; extra fine.

Gen. Bertrand. Rosy violet, center salmon; large and showy; very fine.

Globosa. Pure white; full, globular, large; beautiful; fragrant; one of the best.

Globosa grandiflora. White, large, globular flowers; sweet; one of the best.

Grandiflora carnea plena. Very large; outside petals delicate blush; center fringed, yellowish; sweet and fine.

Henri Demay. Violet purple; very large and full; fragrant; late; fine.

Henri Laurent. Rosy pink; large and fine; fragrant; late.

Humei. Purplish rose; very large and showy, and one of the latest.

Insignis. Carmine rose; fine form; fragrant; good.

Jeanne d'Arc. Outside petals rose colored, inside straw colored, with crimson spots. Extra.

Jussieu. Deep black purple; semi-double; good.

Latipetala. Outside petals flesh color, center ones yellowish white; large and fine.

Louis Van Houtte (*Calot*). Bright purple cherry; large, globular and full; fragrant; superb.

Madame Crousse. Open flower, pure white center, occasionally marked with carmine; fine.

Madame Geissler. Silvery rose, shaded with crimson; very large and full; fine form; one of the best.

Madame Lebon. Very large; bright cherry, some petals white; fragrant; good.

Madame Victor Verdier. Crimson rose, with light violet; very large and full; late.

Marie Lemoine. Large; white; one of the finest; late.

Modeste. Deep rose; bright, showy; very large, distinct and fine-shaped; fragrant; one of the best.

PÆONIA Monsieur Boucharlat. Bright rosy lilac; large and full flower, imbricated like a rose; very late; fragrant; superb.

Papaveriflora. White, lightly tinged with yellow and marked with red in the center; very fine.

Papillionacea. Outside petals rose, center ones yellow, changing to white; superb.

President Wilder. Flowers large and double; color delicate blush, with an occasional red spot; of dwarf habit; fine.

Prince de Talindyke. Very dark purple; flower of good form, glossy petals; late; distinct and choice; one of the best.

Purpurea superba. Very large purplish-crimson flower, good shade; outside petals large; center small and compact; tall and showy; late.

Rubra triumphans. Dark purplish crimson; petals large; very sweet; semi-double; fine.

Solfaterre. White with yellowish tinge; fine globular form; one of the best.

Stanley. Rosy lilac, with crimson stripes; large, full, imbricated; fragrant.

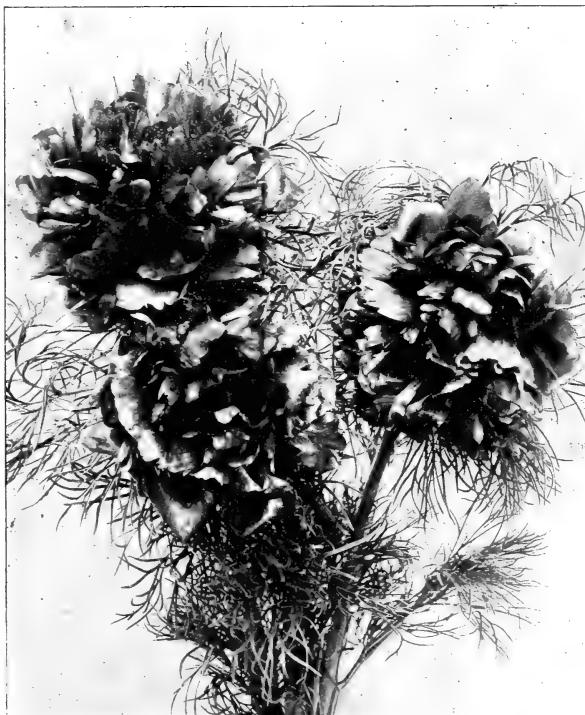
Triomphe de l'Exposition de Lille. Delicate rose; dwarf habit; fine.

Triomphe du Nord. Violet rose, shaded with lilac, a fine color; beautiful.

Vicomtesse Belleval. Blush, center creamy white, beautifully fringed; fragrant.

Ville de Nancy. Deep brilliant crimson; late.

Violacea. Deep violet purple; very large and full; beautiful.



FRINGE-LEAVED PÆONY.

(Reduced.)



GERMAN IRIS.

SELECT HARDY PHLOX.

This, when properly grown, is unquestionably one of the finest autumn flowers—like the Paeony, a flower for the million. It is of vigorous habit, easy culture, and produces in great profusion, during a long season, flowers of fine form and substance, and of bright and varied colors. Just as the roses are fading, the Phlox puts forth her first flowers, producing a fine succession of bloom, and prolonging an interesting season at least six weeks. As regards their culture it may be briefly stated that they succeed in any good garden soil, but they are greatly improved by being liberally manured, and an occasional supply of liquid manure during the growing season will greatly increase the size of their trusses. When in flower they should be watered freely every evening. The Phlox usually flowers in July and August, and in order to render it autumnal flowering it is necessary to pinch the shoots about the first of June and again in July. The plants will then flower in September. For early flowers some of the plants may be left unpinched. When two years old the finest trusses are produced. The third year the plants flower tolerably well, but they will not keep thrifty and healthy after that. The old plants should then be lifted in the fall, divided, and transplanted. But the better plan is to keep up a succession of young plants by securing a fresh collection every year.



BED OF PHLOX.

(Reduced.)

PHLOX, NEW VARIETIES

Anatole Le Braz—Large panicle, flowers round, carmine with white center.

Eiffel Tower—A beautiful pink, tall, superb.

Fernand Cortez—Large coppery red, extra.

Frau Bosch Bader—Alabaster white, with large glossy red eye.

Louis Blanc—Flowers large, round, violet with white eye, fine.

Madagascar—Large flowers; mauve, with white star at center.

Mariette—Violet purple, beautiful.

Rubis—Large panicles, ruby color, extra.

OLDER VARIETIES.

Aguilon—Deep rose, carmine center; large truss. Attractive.

Amazone—Large flower, pure white; fine.

Aurora—Coppery orange-red, crimson center. Effective.

Belvidere—Salmon-pink. A choice sort.

Caran d' Ache—Bright crimson-rose, distinct.

Coquelicot—Deep crimson-scarlet. One of the most showy and desirable.

Eclaireur—Carmine rose; large truss; good habit. The earliest in bloom.

Embrasement—Large flower, coppery-red, purple eye.

Henri Murger—Flowers very large; pure white, large carmine center. One of the finest.

Hercule—Deep carmine, crimson eye; large flower.

La Vague—Large flower; silvery rose.

Le Siecle—Dwarf; large flower, compact panicle; salmon rose; fine.

Le Vengeur—Large flower; bright carmine amaranth; fine.

Lothair—Large flower; rich salmon color, crimson eye; large spreading spike. Fine.

Lustre—Large flower; soft rose pink, crimson center. One of the most desirable.

Miss Theresa Levavasseur—Rose tinted white, and marbled crimson; large flower. Showy and attractive.

Pantheon—Flowers large, beautiful pink or salmon rose. One of the best and most distinct.

Parachute—Purple; blooms late.

Pharaon—Light purple, white star-shaped center; distinct.

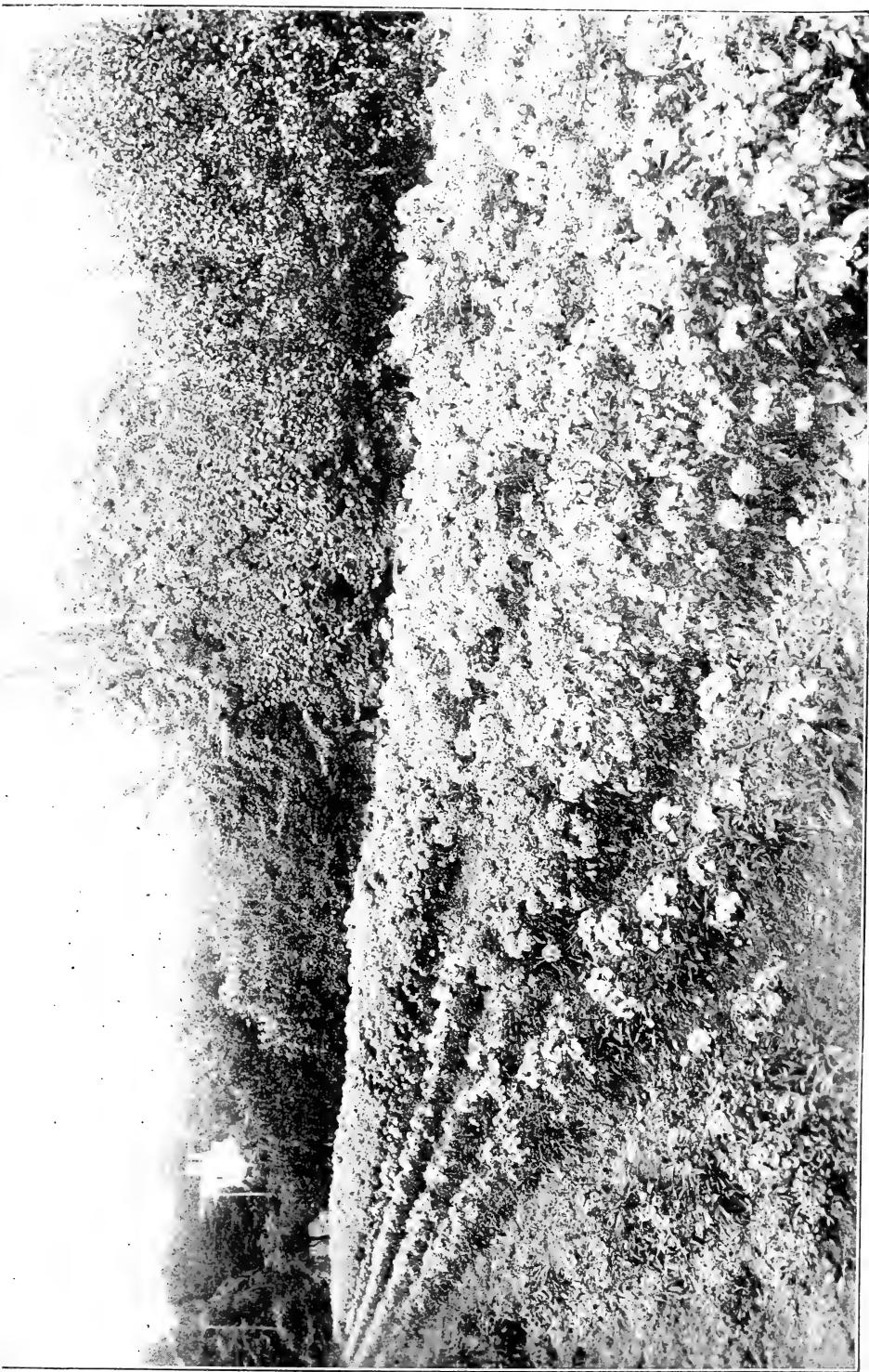
Purity—Best white. Of good habit; large truss of pure white flowers. Superb.

Queen—Pure white. Fine.

Richard Wallace—White with violet center. A good sort.

Rosetta—Deep rosy crimson, distinct. Showy and attractive.

William Robinson—Deep rosy salmon, purple center; large flower. Desirable.



HARDY PERENNIAL PHLOX.

One of the showiest of the tall varieties, bearing large trusses of a rich salmon color with crimson eye, in August and September.

HARDY HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

The following collection of hardy perennial plants embraces the most desirable species and varieties. They are all showy and beautiful plants, of easy cultivation and of various seasons of flowering, from May to November. By a judicious selection, a continuous display of flowers may be produced in the borders from early spring to the end of autumn.



GARDEN SCENE SHOWING STANDARD ROSES PLANTED AMONGST HERBACEOUS PLANTS.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow) Ptarmica The Pearl—Small, double-white flowers, covering the plant in July. Invaluable for borders. One of the prettiest flowering plants and should be in every garden. 1 foot.

ACONITUM (Monkshood)—Erect growing plants, with palmately divided foliage. Flowers in racemes.

Uncinatum—Deep purple flowers, extra fine; 4 feet long. June and July.

AJUGA (Bugle)—Pretty dwarf plants, with flowers in whorls in the axils of the leaves.

Reptans alba—White flowers; May.

Reptans rubra (Red-Leaved Bugle)—Flowers blue; foliage purple; May.

ALTHÆA ROSEA (Hollyhock)—A collection of fine double sorts, of the following colors, viz : Dark red, pink, red, white, yellow.

ALYSSUM (Madwort)—Fine for rockwork and edges of borders.

Argenteum—Yellow flowers in clusters; early summer; dwarf, silvery foliage; 1 foot.

ALYSSUM Saxatile—Clear golden yellow flowers, fragrant and showy; choice. May. 1 foot.

Saxatile compactum—Similar to the preceding, except that the plant is dwarfer, flowers more freely, and is, if anything, more beautiful. May. 1 foot.

ANCHUSA Italica—Strong, vigorous, branching habit, growing 4 to 5 feet; large, brilliant blue flowers in abundance, June, July and August; splendid hardy border plant.

ANEMONE (Wind Flower) Japonica—A distinct and beautiful species; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; bright purplish rose, with golden yellow centers, borne in great profusion from September to November. $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet.



ANEMONE QUEEN CHARLOTTE.

(Reduced.)

Japonica Alba (Honoree Joubert)—A distinct and beautiful variety of the preceding; flowers $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter; pure white, center golden yellow, borne in great profusion from September to November.

Japonica Queen Charlotte—The flowers are very large, well-formed, semi-double and of a beautiful rosy flesh color on the upper side and of darker shade underneath. They are produced on strong stems in great profusion in the autumn. The plant is vigorous, with large luxuriant foliage and very ornamental.

Japonica Whirlwind—A variety producing double white flowers in great profusion in the autumn. One of the finest fall flowering perennials.

ANTHEMIS (*Chamomile*) *Tinctoria*—Hardy golden Marguerite, flowers golden yellow, 1 to 2 inches across, from July to November; valuable. 12 to 18 inches.

ANTHERICUM *Liliastrum* (*St. Bruno's Lily*)—A beautiful plant with narrow, grass-like foliage, and spikes of small, white, fragrant, lily-like flowers. May to August.

AQUILEGIA (*Columbine*) *Alpina*—A native of the higher parts of the European Alps. Stems 9 to 18 inches high, bearing showy blue flowers.

Cœrulea—Flowers large, blue sepals, white petals, long recurved spurs. One of the choicest; 1 foot. June and July.

Glandulosa—A Siberian species with large white flowers, with sepals bright lilac-blue and petals white; very pretty; 12 inches. April and May.

ARMERIA (*Sea Pink*) *Argentea*—Small white flowers; narrow foliage; 4 inches. July and August.

Maritima—Rosy lilac; one of the best for edging; 6 inches; June and July.



ARUNDO DONAX.
(Reduced.)

Novæ- Angliæ (*New England Aster*)—Bluish purple, 4 feet.

ASTILBE (*Japan Spiræa*) *Japonica*—Known generally as *Spiræa Japonica*. A handsome plant, with small, pure white flowers, in large branching panicles. Blooms in May, in the open air, but is cultivated chiefly for forcing in winter.

ARUNDINARIA (*Ribbon Grass*) *Variegata*—One of the prettiest hardy grasses with handsomely striped foliage.

ARUNDO (*The Reed*)—Valuable for creating tropical aspects in a garden.

Donax (*Great Reed*)—A handsome reed growing from 10 to 15 feet high. Its attractive foliage renders it very effective on lawns.

ASTER (*Michaelmas Daisy*)—Tall, leafy perennials. Blooming in the fall when flowers are scarce.

Floribundus — Light blue; 2 feet.

Himalayensis—Small white flowers; 2 feet. September.

BOCCONIA (*Plume-Poppy*) *cordata*—An attractive plant, growing 6 to 8 feet high, with large foliage and long spikes of white flowers in August. Well adapted for single lawn specimens, or for the sub-tropical gardens.

CAMPANULA (*Bellflower*)—An elegant genus of plants, rich in color, profuse in bloom, and of easy culture.

Lamarqueii—Pale azure; 3 feet. June and July.

Latifolia—Purplish blue; large leaved; 18 inches. July and August.

Medium rosea—A pleasing variety of the Canterbury Bell.

Persicifolia alba—Single white; 2 to 3 feet. June.

Persicifolia cœrulea plena—Double blue; valuable; 2 feet. June.

CEMICIFUGA (*Bugwort*) *racemosa*—A very effective plant with erect divided leaves and drooping racemes of white flowers. August and September; 3 feet.

CENTAUREA (*Centaury*) *macrocephala*—A showy border plant with large yellow, thistle-shaped flowers. July and August; 3 feet.

CONVALLARIA (*Lily of the Valley*) *majalis*—Large luxuriant foliage; flowers small, bell-shaped, in pretty racemes and very fragrant.

COREOPSIS (*Tickseed*)—Showy and valuable free flowering perennials.

Grandiflora—Large yellow flowers; fine for cutting; early summer until frost; 3 feet.



COREOPSIS GRANDIFLORA.
(Reduced.)

COREOPSIS Lanceolata—Large golden yellow flowers; profuse bloomer; keeps in flower throughout the summer; one of the best hardy plants; 1 to 3 feet; very handsome. June.

Palmata—Lemon yellow flowers; 2 feet. June.

DELPHINIUM (Larkspur)—A remarkably showy class of tall growing plants, producing magnificent spikes of blue flowers in various shades in summer, of which we can supply several varieties. We know of no plants which will afford greater satisfaction than these.

DICENTRA or DIELYTRA (Bleeding Heart) spectabilis—A handsome, most curiously formed, rosy-crimson flower, with white and blue tinged protruding stamens; one of the finest border plants; is quite hardy; well adapted for blooming indoors in the winter; 1 to 2 feet. May and June.

DICTAMNUS (Gas Plant) Fraxinella—A choice perennial, forming a bush about 2 feet high, and bearing spikes of curious red and white flowers, which are fragrant.

Alba—White; 12 to 18 inches. June.

Rubra—Red; 12 to 18 inches. June.

DODECATHEON (American Cowslip) meadia—Handsome plant thriving best in damp soil, purple flowers. May. 1 foot.

DORONICUM (Leopard's Bane)—Beautiful showy early yellow flowering perennials.

Clusii—A fine perennial, flowers yellow, 2 inches across; 2 feet. May.

Plantagineum excelsum—Yellow flowers larger than the type; 2 feet; April to June.

ERIANTHUS (Ravenna Grass) Ravennæ—Resembles the Pampas Grass, but blooms more abundantly. Attains a height of from 9 to 12 feet. Perfectly hardy.



ROW OF EULALIAS.
(Reduced.)

Japonica zebra—Foliage marked crosswise with bands of white and green.

ERYNGIUM (Sea Holly) amethystinum—Flowers in globular heads, amethystine blue; foliage spiny and laciniate; 3 feet. July and August.

EULALIA—

These beautiful hardy grasses are deserving of the highest commendation. For the garden they are invaluable, being very showy, ornamental and of easy cultivation. They should be in every collection.

Japonica—The type; a vigorous grower with large plumes; 3 feet.

Japonica gracillima univittata—A beautiful ornamental grass, with narrow graceful foliage. 4 feet.

Japonica variegata—Handsome variegated leaves; four feet.



GAILLARDIA FLOWERS

Yellow Petals with Crimson Centre.
(Reduced.)

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily)

—A very interesting and beautiful genus, with luxuriant foliage and handsome lily-like flowers.

Cœrulea—Light blue, with dark green, glossy foliage; 1 foot. June and July.

Grandiflora Alba—Pure white fragrant flowers in summer.

Grandiflora fol. aureo var.—Leaves variegated with yellow.

Lancifolia—Lavender flowers, lance-like foliage. July and August.

Sieboldiana—Silver gray foliage; one of light purple flowers. the most distinct;

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)—A genus of very ornamental hardy plants; flowers yellow and purple; 2 inches across; very showy. Early summer until autumn.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower) decapetalus—Flowers yellow in large panicles, valuable late flowering plant; 5 feet. September.

Multiflorus fl. pl. (Double Sunflower)—A blaze of gold in late summer and early autumn, and altogether one of the showiest of hardy perennials.

HELLEBORUS (Christmas Rose)—Very desirable evergreen border plants, flowering out of doors at the dullest portion of the year; January and February; 1 foot.

Niger—Beautiful white flowers.

HEMEROCALLIS (Day Lily)—Fine tall growing plants, with large, lily-shaped, sweet-scented flowers.

Flava (Yellow Day Lily)—One of the finest hardy plants; flowers large in clusters, golden yellow, and very fragrant; plant vigorous; 3 feet. June.

Fulva (Common Day Lily)—Orange flowers in large clusters; 2 feet. July. **Kwanso fl. pl.**—Double flowers of a rich, orange-copper color.

HEUCHERA (Satin Leaf) sanguinea—A very pretty border plant with bronzy foliage, and long, slender panicles of bright red flowers; 1 foot. June and July.

HIBISCUS (Rose Mallow)—The Hibiscus are valuable border plants, having handsome broad leaves, and large showy blossoms.

Moschuetos (Swamp Rose Mallow)—Flowers varying from light purplish red to nearly white with darker eyes. July to September. 5 feet.

Var. albus (Crimson Eye)—Large, showy, white flowers, crimson eye; August. 4 to 5 feet.

Var. roseus—Large, showy, rose flowers in August. 4 to 5 feet.



HIBISCUS CRIMSON EYE.

(Reduced.)

IBERIS (Perennial Candytuft) sempervirens (Evergreen)—Flowers pure white, completely covering the plant with bloom. One of the finest border plants. April or May.

IRIS (FLEUR DE LIS), GERMAN VARIETIES:—

Apollon—Golden yellow, striped with plum color.

Atropurpurea—Purple; one of the best.

Augustina—Deep yellow, marked with maroon, giving a coppery hue.

Bougere—Lilac and velvety purple; distinct.

Celeste—Delicate light lavender blue.

Common Purple—Purple; one of the best.

Deloismison—Lavender and purple.

Eugene Sue—Creamy white, with purple spots and stripes.

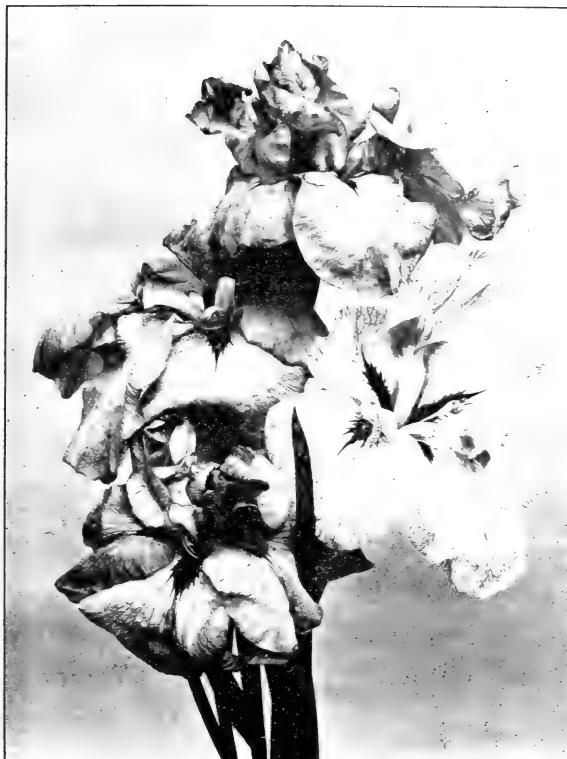
Falcata—Yellow, tinged with purple and purple stripes.

Florentina—White, tinged with blue and yellow.

Hector—Light bronze, stained with purple; fine.

Ignititia—White, suffused with purple.

Jacquesiano—Deep maroon velvet, tinged with bronze and crimson; a rare color.



GERMAN IRIS.

(Reduced.)

IRIS Jordain—Deep purple, shaded with rose.

L'Avenir—Lavender, a beautiful shade.

Lemon—White, spotted with purple, and deep purple stripes; fine.

Liabaud—Yellow and maroon; fine.

Louis Van Houtte—Salmon, tinged and striped with purple.

Madame Chereau—Clear white, handsomely feathered and bordered with blue; undulated edge; extra.

Ochroleuca—Golden yellow.

Pancrea—Buff and purple; distinct; fine.

Pumila—Bluish purple; first to flower; 3 to 6 inches high.

Reticulata Superba—Center lavender, outer purple; fine.

Sampson—Rich golden yellow, crimson maroon veined with white; fine.

Sappho—Clear blue and indigo, beautifully blended.

Silver King—Flowers silvery white; distinct and fine; one of the earliest.

IRIS JAPAN VARIETIES can be supplied in either single or double flowering varieties and of the following colors, blue, white, violet, purple, rose. See cut.



JAPAN IRIS.

(Reduced.)

LATHYRUS grandiflorus (Perennial Pea)—A showy climbing or rambling perennial, should be trained on a trellis; with bright pink flowers, very free blooming, and useful for cutting; 6 to 8 feet. June to September.

Grandiflorus albus—A white variety of the above; most useful for cutting; 6 to 8 feet. June to September.

LOBELIA (Cardinal Flower), *Cardinalis*—Spikes of fiery cardinal flowers; very effective; 3 to 4 feet. August and September.

LYCHNIS (Lamp Flower)—Very effective plants in the mixed border.

Chalcedonica—Brilliant scarlet; large truss, 3 feet. July and August.

Chalcedonica alba—A form of the preceding with white flowers.

Diurna fl. pl. (Red Campion)—Deep red flowers in clusters; from early spring until late summer; 2 feet.

MONARDA didyma—Scarlet flowers; a very showy plant in the garden; 2 to 3 feet. June to August.

Didyma alba—A white variety of the preceding.

PÆONIES Herbaceous. See pages 100, 101, 102, 103.



MONARDA DIDYMA—(Oswego Tea).

(Reduced.)

PAPAVER Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—Deep scarlet; large; very showy; 18 inches. June.

PHLOX—See pages 105, 106, 107.

PLATYCODON (Campanula)—Ornamental showy plants, of erect habit of growth and showy bell-shaped flowers.

Grandiflorum—Large, fine blue flowers; 1 to 2 feet. June and July.

Grandiflorum album semi-pleno—White; 18 inches to 2 feet.

POTENTILLA (Cinquefoil) *hybrida*—Double named varieties, with bright red and orange colored flowers; very useful for border decoration; 1½ feet. June to August.

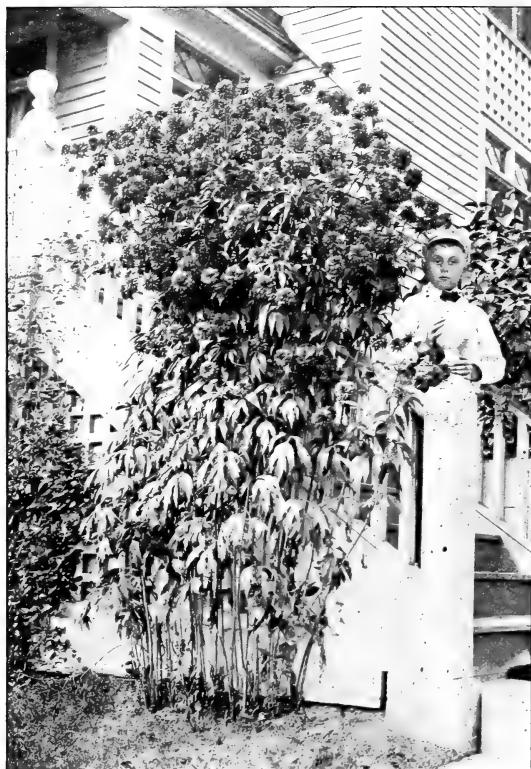
PRIMULA (Primrose)—All very desirable plants for the garden.

Acaulis (Common European)—Can be supplied in various colors.

Elatior (Ox-lip)—Flowers bright yellow, in large clusters.

Veris (Cowslip)—Flowers bright yellow in terminal umbels, in spring and early summer.

PYRETHRUM—A most valuable class of hardy plants. Flowers of good size and form, both single and double varieties resembling asters; very useful for bouquets or cut flowers. The plants make showy specimens in the garden. Can be supplied in the following colors, viz: white, rose, pink, crimson. May or June.



GOLDEN GLOW.
(Reduced.)

Flowers pale lilac-blue on long, slender stalks. June to September.

RUDBECKIA *laciniata*
fl. pl. (Golden Glow) — A large showy hardy plant, attaining in good soil a height of 6 to 8 feet the same season planted. Flowers three and one-half inches in diameter, double, well formed and of a deep golden yellow color, resembling the yellow Chrysanthemums, and borne on long stems. Blooms profusely from July till September.

SAXIFRAGA (Saxifrage) *crassifolia*—A strong growing variety, producing large leaves and large trusses of pink flowers, one of the earliest blooming border plants; one foot. March to April.

SCABIOSA (Scabious) *caucasica*—The finest of the tribe, forming a large, spreading plant, growing from 1½ to 3 feet high.

TRADESCANTIA (**Spiderwort**)—Showy native plants, forming erect bushes; flowers produced in the greatest profusion all summer.

Virginica—Blue; 18 to 24 inches.

Virginica alba—White; 18 to 24 inches.

TRICYRTIS grandiflora—Flowers resemble those of an orchid; are quite fragrant, and being produced in October and November, makes the plant valuable; 2 feet.

TRITOMA (**Flame-flower or Red Hot Poker**)—Splendid late blooming plants; flower stems 2 to 3 feet in height, with racemes a foot or more in length, of rich, pendent, orange-red and scarlet tubulous flowers. Requires a slight covering in winter.

VERONICA (**Speedwell**) *gentianoides*—Pale blue, with azure; 1 to 2 feet. May and June.

Longifolia subsessilis (**Blue-bird Flower**)—Flowers of a beautiful amethystine blue; extra fine; 2 feet; hardy and blooms the first season. August to October.

Virginica—White spikes; 3 to 5 feet. August and September.



YUCCA.
(Reduced.)

VIOLA ODORATA (Sweet Violet).

Marie Louise—Flowers double, lavender, blue and white, very large; fragrant.

Neapolitan—Flowers double, lavender blue; large and fragrant.

Queen Victoria—Flowers single, violet-blue, very fragrant.

Swanley White—Flowers double, white, large and fragrant.

YUCCA (Spanish Bayonet)—Has a fine appearance; the stem is 2 feet above the ground, covered with large, bell-shaped flowers on laterals, forming a perfect pyramid; valuable for rockwork.

Filamentosa (Adam's Needle)—Thread-leaved, creamy-white flowers; 3 to 4 feet. July.

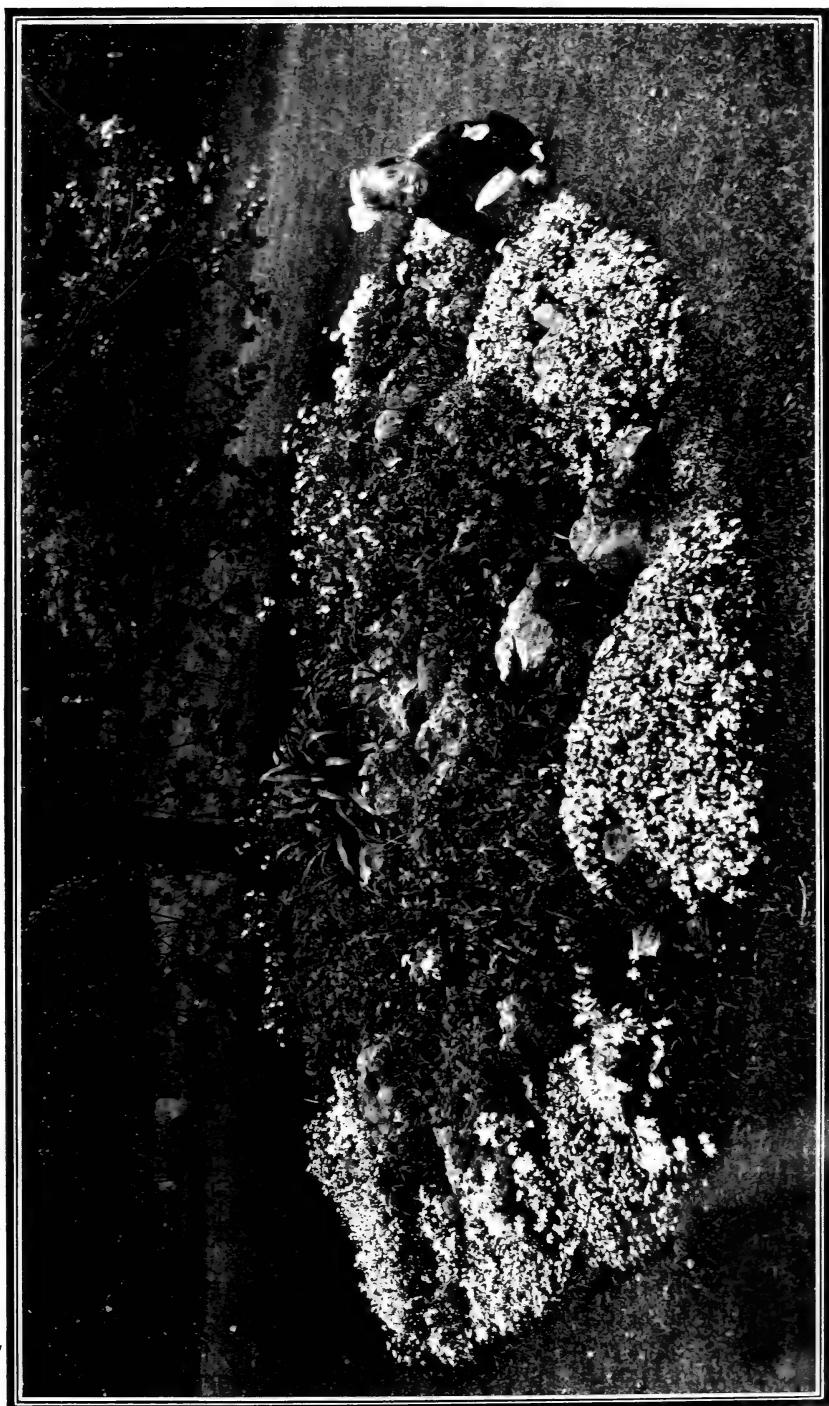


BED OF HERBACEOUS PÆONIES IN BLOOM.

(Reduced.)

ALPINE PLANTS.

Large collection of these, suitable for rockery, can be supplied, including *Aubretias*, *Campanulas*, *Phlox subulata*, *Saxifraga*, *Sedum*, *Veronica*, *Vinca*. Prices on application.



ROCKERY WITH ALPINE PLANTS.
(Reduced.)

PART III.



SCENE IN FORMAL GARDEN SHOWING NARCISSUS IN BLOOM, ALSO PYRAMID BAY TREES IN TUBS.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS AND TUBEROUS ROOTS.

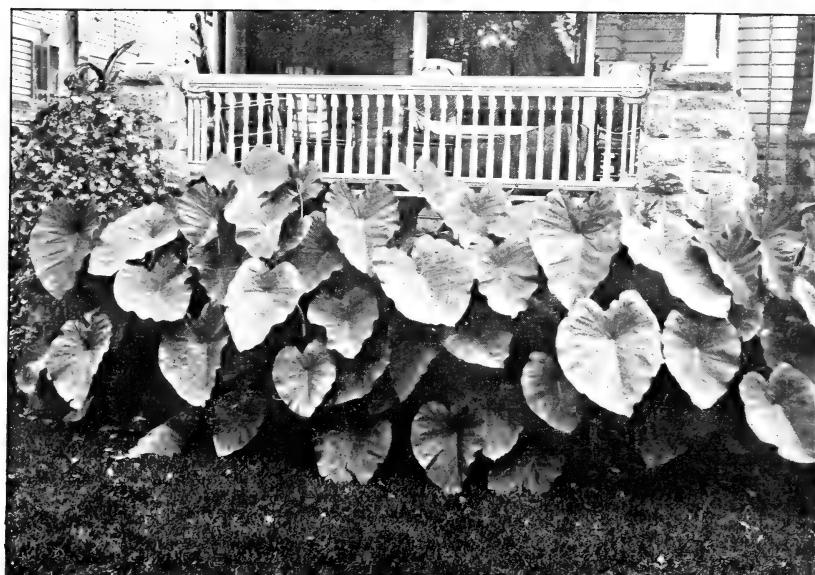
DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING BULBS BOTH IN AND OUT OF DOORS.

In planting bulbs such as Crocus, Hyacinths, Lilliums, Narcissus, Scillas, Snow-drops, Tulips, etc., while they will grow in almost any soil, they do best in light fibrous loam, to which should be added some well decomposed manure, and the bed should be thoroughly drained, for, while they like a liberal supply of water when growing, they do not thrive well in soil where the water becomes stagnant, hence the need for beds being well drained. When planted in beds or borders in the garden, they should be placed at least from 3 to 4 inches below the surface, and it is an advantage to place a layer of sand at the base of the bulbs. In very cold sections it is also a benefit to cover the beds during the winter with a covering of short stable manure, or decayed leaves, which can be removed in the spring as soon as the tops make an appearance through the soil. When grown in boxes or pots, these should be thoroughly well drained by placing a layer in bottom of same of broken pots, small stones, gravel or charcoal—say to a depth of 2 inches—so as to drain off all surplus moisture quickly. Then fill up with soil, as described above, to within 2 or 3 inches of the top, according to size of bulbs, then put in a layer of sand in which set bulbs firmly, and then fill up with soil to within half or three-quarters of an inch from top, leaving the tops of the bulbs just visible through the soil. After being well watered, they should then be placed in a

frame, where practicable, or on a hard piece of ground, and covered with fine ashes or sand to the depth of from 4 to 6 inches, there to remain until well started into growth, when the covering can be removed, and the pots or boxes placed in a moderately light place until the growths, which will then be blanched, assume a light green color, when they should be placed in a light airy position, to prevent them being drawn up weakly.

When Hyacinths are grown in water in glasses, they should be placed in a dark cupboard until the glass is partly filled with roots, and the tops begin to grow, then gradually remove into the light, as in the case of those in boxes or pots.

When the bulb is first placed in the glass, the water should be kept about one-eighth of an inch from base of bulb and not allowed to touch it until the roots appear, when the water should be allowed to touch them, and do not change the water unless it becomes thick and muddy.



ELEPHANT'S EAR—*CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.*
(Reduced).

CALLA AETHIOPICA—Pure white, large flowers; fine.

Black—A species producing large purplish velvety black flowers; fine foliage.

Little Gem—This variety rarely exceeds 12 inches in height; flowers pure white.

Spotted-leaved—Leaves dark green, beautifully spotted with white; flowers white, with purple throat.

FOR SPRING PLANTING ONLY.

CALADIUM Esculentum (Elephant's Ear)—Requires same treatment as Cannas.

CANNAS—A useful section of border plants, either for grouping or planting singly, and can be supplied in tall or dwarf growing varieties as desired. Many of the dark foliage varieties are very handsome. We can supply plants producing flowers in the following colors, viz:

Crimson
Orange-scarlet

Golden Pink
Pink

Orange
Scarlet

DAHLIAS—They are amongst the most useful and showy of the autumn flowering border plants, the variety of colors, and the various forms in which the flowers can be produced, make them desirable for all classes of decoration. They can be supplied in the following classes:

Cactus varieties, the general favorites at present, many of the forms being very striking.

Paeony-flowered varieties (New)—Can be supplied in named varieties in the following colors: White, dark red, dark rose, white and purplish-red, white rosy-tinted, brilliant carmine, lovely rose, and yellow margined rose. Names and prices on application. See cut.

Pompon varieties admired on account of the small beautifully formed flowers, fine for vase decoration.

Show and Fancy varieties for exhibition purposes.

Single-flowering varieties. These are much admired, and are amongst the most useful for cut-flower decorations.

TUBEROSE.

LILIUMS (*Lilies.*)

These require a good mellow soil. In the open ground they should be planted five inches deep, in as warm a situation as possible. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this well known flower. The following are choice sorts which will improve from year to year. They should be planted in clumps of six to eight, and thus become very effective.



LILY AURATUM.
(Reduced.)



CRIMSON PÆONY FLOWERED DAHLIA.
(Diameter of flower, 5½ to 6 inches.)
(Reduced.)

LILIUM atrosanguineum—Orange-red. June and July.

AURATUM (Gold-Banded Japan Lily)—Magnificent Japan Lily. August and September.

BATEMANNI—Flowers rich apricot color; easy of culture, and very floriferous. July and August.

CANDIDUM (The Madonna Lily)—The well known white garden Lily. June and July. For fall planting only.

HARRISII (Bermuda Easter Lily)—Flowers large, trumpet-shaped; in general appearance resembling *L. longiflorum* and possessing a delightful fragrance. Remarkably free bloomer, and valuable for forcing or for outdoor planting. June and July.

JAPONICUM longiflorum (Easter Lily)—Trumpet-shaped, snow-white, fragrant. June and July.

LANCIFOLIUM (Speciosum) album—White spotted, fragrant. August and September.

LANCIFOLIUM (Speciosum) melpomene—Rich crimson, heavily spotted. August and September.

LANCIFOLIUM (Speciosum) rubrum—Rose, spotted with crimson. August and September.

SUPERBUM—Our native lily, and one of the finest of them all.

TIGRINUM (Tiger Lily)—Orange-salmon. July and August.

TIGRINUM flore pleno (Double Tiger Lily)—July and August.



LILY HARRISII.
(Reduced.)

BULBS.

FOR FALL PLANTING ONLY.

AMARYLLIS Johnsonii—Flowers crimson striped white; a popular sort and and one of the best for out-door culture or for pot culture indoors.

CROCUS, Fine Named Varieties—White, blue, yellow, and purple.

Unnamed or Mixed—White, blue, yellow, and purple.

DAFFODILS—See *Narcissus*.

GLORY OF THE SNOW—(*Chionodoxa*)—One of the earliest and most charming of spring flowering bulbs. Small flowers of a lovely blue.

GRAPE HYACINTH (*Muscaria*)—Slender spikes of small blue flowers.

HYACINTHS—Early Roman White—Specially adapted for forcing and pot culture.

Named Varieties—Double and single; various shades of red, white, blue, and yellow. For the best results the named varieties should be ordered, as the flowers are finer in every way.

Unnamed Varieties—Double and single, red, white, blue, and yellow.

JONQUILS—Double and single. Valued for their lovely golden and deliciously sweet-scented flowers. They are perfectly hardy and flower very early in spring. For blooming in the house in winter there is no more graceful plant.

NARCISSUS—An extensive and one of the most useful class of Hardy Bulbs for decorating the garden in Spring, and as the time of flowering is varied, a succession of cut flowers can be had, which are much admired for decorations.

SINGLE VARIETIES.

Bicolor Empress—White with long yellow trumpet corolla, a very fine variety.

Bicolor Horsfieldii—White with long yellow trumpet corolla, an extra large flowered variety.

Biflorus—White with short yellow corolla, sweet-scented, a useful variety.

Emperor—Deep yellow; one of the finest of the large trumpet varieties.

Incomparabilis—Yellow; medium corolla.

Incomparabilis Sir Watkin—Yellow; a great improvement on *Incomparabilis*; much larger; one of the best varieties.

Incomparabilis Stella—White, with yellow corolla.

Poeticus (Poet's, or Pheasant Eye)—White, with short yellow corolla, edged with red, sweet-scented; a general favorite.

Poeticus ornatus—A large form of the above; very fine.

Scoticus (Garland Lily)—White, with yellow trumpet corolla, nicely fringed.

Trumpet major (Daffodil)—Yellow, with medium-sized trumpet corolla.

DOUBLE VARIETIES.

Incomparabilis albidus plenus (Sulphur Phoenix)—White and lemon: a useful variety.

Incomparabilis plenus (Orange Phoenix)—Pale yellow and orange; a useful variety.

Poeticus flora plena (albus plenus odoratus)—White; flowers resemble the Gardenia or Cape Jasmine, very sweet-scented; useful for all purposes.

Von Sion—Yellow, largest double trumpet variety, one of the best for cutting.

NARCISSUS POLYANTHUS—Specially adapted for house culture. Not hardy in this climate.

SCILLA—Campanulata—Producing fine spikes of blue flowers, from 9 to 12 inches in height; flowers April and May; very pretty.

Siberica—Small blue flowers; blooms early in the spring; very pretty.



NARCISSUS BICOLOR HORSFIELDII.

(Reduced.)

Excellent for cut flowers in early Spring.

SNOWDROP—Single and double. The first spring flower.

TULIPS Duc Van Thol—Single. Crimson, Rose, Scarlet, White, Yellow.

Duc Van Thol—Double. Crimson, striped with yellow.

Early Double—Named varieties of our selection.

Early Single—Named varieties of our selection.

For bedding purposes, single and double varieties, colors separate, can be supplied in white, red, yellow, purple, scarlet, and striped.

Unnamed or Mixed—Double and single. Made up of various colors.

PART IV.



HEDGE OF CRIMSON RAMBLER ROSES IN FULL BLOOM.
(Reduced.)

SELECT ROSES.

We grow Roses in two ways; viz., on their own roots from cuttings, and budded low on the Manetti.

Our attempts to raise roses on their own roots have been so unsatisfactory that now we propagate chiefly by the budding process.

We find many varieties of Roses grown on the Manetti stock adapt themselves to a greater range of climate and soil, bloom more profusely, endure better the heat of the summer, and make far stronger plants than if grown on their own roots. Many object to budded Roses on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; but if proper attention is paid to the planting, this will rarely be an annoyance.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from two to three inches below the surface of the earth. We cannot too forcibly direct attention to the above rule.

SUCKERS—The shoots or branches that start from below the junction of the bud with the stock are termed "suckers," and ought to be immediately removed.

The plants which we offer are dormant from the open field, where they have flowered freely, before they are dug to fill orders.

BRIEF DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING, Etc.

WHEN TO PLANT.

Roses can be planted either in the Fall or the Spring. If the situation be not too much exposed where the Roses are to be set out, we prefer Fall planting for all hardy kinds. Dormant plants set out in the Spring should be planted early, for no plant suffers more from being set out late than the Rose. The plants should be put in friable, rich soil, and firmly pressed in with the foot, taking care not to bruise the roots.

PRUNING.

This operation is best performed during March. Most Roses do better if moderately pruned; some sorts require two-thirds of the past year's growth removed; for others, to remove one-half to one-third is sufficient. All must be more or less pruned when planted; do not neglect this. As a general rule the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. All weak or decayed wood should be entirely cut out, and also any shoots that crowd the plant and prevent free entrance of light and air. Besides Spring pruning, many kinds of Hybrid Perpetuals require to be pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over, in order to induce a free display of flowers in Autumn.

PROTECTION.

All Rose bushes need protection if left out during the winter in this and similar climates. One of the best methods is by piling up with earth; or by strewing leaves or straw lightly over the plants and securing them with evergreen branches, oftentimes the latter are in themselves sufficient. Where the weather is extremely severe, of course, greater precaution must be adopted.

INSECTS.

If proper attention is paid to soil, planting, watering, etc., and a few simple directions heeded, you will not often be greatly troubled.

In the month of May, or as soon as the leaves have pushed forth, the rose caterpillar makes its appearance; he can readily be detected, for he glues a leaf or two together to form his shelter. Every day the bushes should be gone over and these glued leaves pinched between the finger and thumb, so as to crush the caterpillar; let no fastidious grower neglect this, or be induced to try other remedies; this is the only one that is simple and effective. For other insects, such as the saw-fly, larvæ and all such as come at a later date than the caterpillar, an occasional syringing vigorously applied, will prove an excellent preventive. When they have made their appearance, a sprinkling of powdered white hellebore over the plants will often destroy or disperse them; but the plants should be well moistened before the hellebore is applied, so that it will remain.

For the rose bug, hand-picking must be resorted to; it is proof against hellebore, whale-oil soap, and all such applications.

MILDEW.

This disease is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to previously sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied will adhere.

ABBREVIATIONS USED, DESCRIBING THE HABIT OF GROWTH.

Vig.—For vigorous, being those varieties which are most rampant in growth and produce long, strong shoots.

Free.—Varieties which rank next to the above in growth.

Mod.—Moderate; these make a fair, compact growth, but less strong than the preceding.

Dwf.—Dwarf; these are the most delicate or slow-growing sorts.

MANNER OF DESCRIPTION.

1st.—**Habit of Growth.**—Vig., free, mod., dwf.

2d.—**Color.**—The prevailing shade in the most perfect development of the flower.

3d.—**Size.**—Small. Flowers from one to two inches in diameter.

Medium. Flowers from two to three inches in diameter.

Large. Flowers from three to four inches in diameter.

Very large. Flowers from four to five inches in diameter.

4th.—**Fullness.**—**SEMI-DOUBLE:** With two or four rows of petals. **DOUBLE:** Having more than four rows of petals, but which show the stamens when fully blown. **FULL:** When the stamens are hid.

5th.—**Form.**—**CUPPED:** Inner petals shorter than the outer ones; the latter stand erect and are generally somewhat incurved; example, Baroness Rothschild. **LOBULAR:** Outer petals are concave with convex edges, folding richly one above the other, tapering from the center; example, Alfred Colomb. **FLAT:** The surface of the flower is level or nearly even, and all the petals are exposed to view; example, Gem of the Prairies.

6th.—Peculiarities of foliage, thorns, number of leaflets, fragrance, etc.

It is hoped the above will make intelligible the terms used to describe the different varieties.

HARDY ROSES.

CLIMBING ROSES (PRAIRIE, Etc.)

The Prairies are much the most valuable of all the non-remontant climbers. The foliage is rough, large, with five leaflets generally of a dark color; they surpass all climbers in hardiness. The flowers are produced in large clusters late in the season, when other Summer Roses are gone. When it is desired to cover walls, unsightly buildings, etc., with Roses, none will be found to do the work so efficiently.

BALTIMORE BELLE, *vig.*—Pale blush, becoming nearly white; compact and fine.

CLIMBING CLOTHILDE SOUPERT, *vig.*—In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well known Clothilde Soupert, but the flowers are larger. It is a vigorous grower and constant bloomer after the first year, as it flowers best on old wood. This is a very valuable Climbing Rose.

CLIMBING FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, *vig.*—A variety similar in every respect, to Frau Karl Druschki, except that it is a climbing rose. Very free grower.

CRIMSON RAMBLER, *vig.*—By far the most important and valuable acquisition of recent years. The Crimson Rambler is unquestionably an acquisition, of high order, and most distinct in its characteristics. It is a running or climbing rose of vigorous habit; perfectly hardy, strong and rapid growth with handsome, shining foliage, and produces in marvellous abundance, clusters of the brightest crimson semi-double roses. Its clustered form, its brilliancy, the abundance of its bloom, and the great length of time the flowers remain on the plant without falling or losing their brilliancy, are qualities which have made this rose a universal favorite. For verandas, walls, pillars, and fences, it is a most suitable plant. If grown in beds and pegged down it produces marvellous heads of bloom, or it can be grown in bush form and thus become a most striking object. It can also be employed most satisfactorily for decorating in-doors when grown in pots. See Cut, page 129.

DAWSON, *vig.*—A vigorous and hardy plant with a tendency to climb high. Flowers are clustered, quite full, of a deep pink color, and very fragrant.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIES, *free*—Red, occasionally blotched with white, large, flat flowers; fragrant.

HELENE, *vig.*—Delicate violet color, buds carmine-red, flowers large, single, from twenty to fifty on a truss.

LEUCHTSTERN, *vig.*—Small, single flowers, in large clusters, bright rose with a distinct white eye, like a Cineraria, foliage and habit resembling Crimson Rambler.

PAUL'S CARMINE PILLAR, *vig.*—Flowers very large, single, bright rosy carmine, and produced abundantly. Grows ten to twelve feet in a season.

PHILADELPHIA RAMBLER, *vig.*—An improvement on the famous Crimson Rambler, flowers being larger, much more double, and of a darker crimson color, but appearing in smaller clusters.

PINK RAMBLER (*Euphrosine*) *vig.*—Flowers medium size, pink, in clusters, very pretty.

PSYCHE, *vig.*—A seedling from Crimson Rambler. Color pale rosy pink, suffused at base with salmon and yellow; blooms freely in bunches of eight to twenty-five blooms each.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA, *vig.*—Flowers rose pink produced in clusters; a strong grower and a free bloomer.

QUEEN OF THE PRAIRIES, *vig.*—Bright rosy red, frequently with white stripe. Foliage large and quite deeply serrated.

RUBIN, *free*—Resembles the Crimson Rambler, but has larger flowers, of a deep red color.

SETIGERA, Michigan or Prairie Rose, *vig.*—Large single flowers, of a deep rose color, and when trained over a veranda makes a beautiful display.

WHITE RAMBLER (*Thalia*) *vig.*—Small or medium, daisy-like, pretty white flowers, in large clusters; fragrant, very ornamental.

YELLOW RAMBLER (*Aglaia*) *vig.*—Flowers are two and a half inches in diameter, in clusters of six to ten. Yellow in bud, but white when fully open; when half open the flowers are tinged with yellow, slightly fragrant; free blooming; hardy.

WICHURIANA ROSE.

WICHURIANA OR MEMORIAL ROSE, Japanese Trailing Rose, *dwarf*.—A low-trailing species, its stems creeping on the earth almost as closely as the Ivy. The flowers are produced in the greatest profusion in clusters on the end of every branch, from the first week in July throughout the month. They are pure white, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches across, with yellow stamens, and have the strong fragrance of the *Banksia* rose. It is quite hardy, with the exception of the latest immature growth, which may be cut back to some extent. Valuable as a covering for banks, rockeries, etc., and for use in cemeteries.

WICHURIANA HYBRIDS—RAMBLING AND TRAILING.

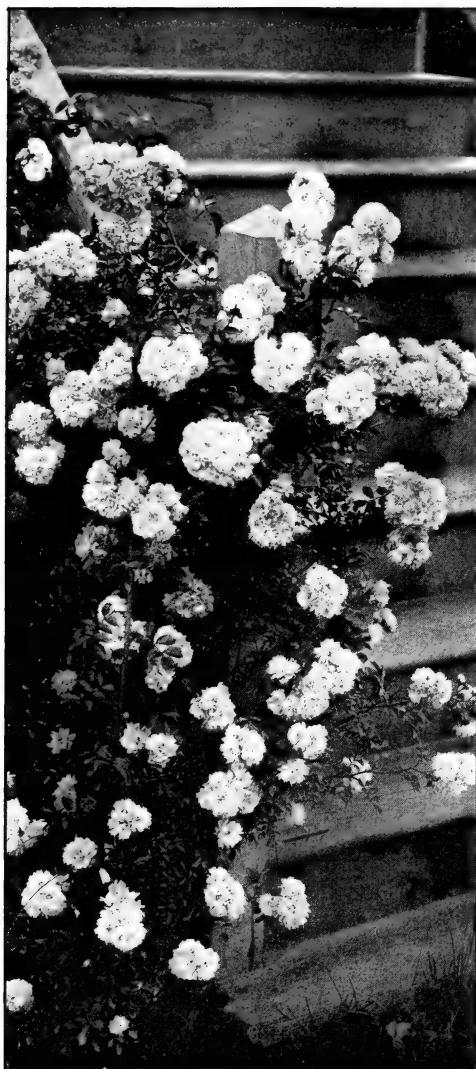
The Hybrid Wichuriana varieties are a most interesting class, and will be esteemed greatly on account of their rapid, elegant growth, bright glossy foliage and handsome flowers.

DOROTHY PERKINS, *vig.*—Flowers small, very double; of beautiful shell-pink color, sweetly scented and borne in clusters of 30 or 40; one of the very best.

EDWIN LONSDALE, *vig.*—A profuse bloomer. Flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter, double, pale lemon-white, with delicate Tea fragrance.

FARQUHAR, *vig.*—Flowers large, double, bright pink; in clusters on long stems.

HIAWATHA, *vig.*—Single bright crimson, large yellow stamens, producing a brilliant contrast; exceedingly free flowering. One of the best of the class.



DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE CLUSTERS.
(Reduced.)

PROF. C. S. SARGENT, *vig.*—A perfectly hardy climbing yellow rose. Very rich deep-golden yellow in bud; open flowers of fine form, very double, two and a half inches in diameter, delicate buff, shaded to a decided richer tone at the centre.

ROBERT CRAIG, *vig.*—Flowers two and one-half inches in diameter. Color yellow, shaded with apricot, deepening in the centre and very rich.

W. C. EGAN, *vig.*—Flowers large, very full, silvery pink, in clusters; hardy.

WICHURIANA RUBRA, *vig.*—Flowers single, bright scarlet, in large clusters with orange-red stamens. Beautiful and effective.

JOHN BURTON, *vig.*—The flowers are medium in size, very double, and of a delicate pink or peach-color, similar to La France; of pleasing fragrance.

LADY GAY, *vig.*—Among the hardy climbing roses of recent introduction, Lady Gay stands out conspicuously, a real novelty of exceptional merit. It is a seedling of Crimson Rambler, and that parentage insures a hardiness of habit of growth especially to be desired in a Rambler. The Lady Gay possesses the strong, upright growth of the Crimson Rambler and has the same rich dark foliage. The buds begin to open deep pink; the blooms showing a rich cherry-pink color, shading almost pure white as the flowers mature. The flowers are borne in large clusters, are very double, and slightly larger than the Dorothy Perkins. The blooms are of good substance and do not shatter. For out-door planting, it is entirely hardy, having had its origin in Massachusetts and having already withstood several severe winters. We offer it with every confidence that it will attain a popularity equal to that of Dorothy Perkins, which it resembles in many respects.

WM. F. DREER, *vig.*—Flowers creamy-white, bordered with bright rosy pink. Blooms freely in clusters, double, 2½ inches in diameter and exceedingly fragrant.

WM. K. HARRIS, *vig.*—Flowers pale flesh-color, double to the center, about 2 inches in diameter and blooms freely in handsome clusters.



LADY GAY, NEW CLIMBING ROSE.
(Reduced.)

LORD PENZANCE'S HYBRID SWEET BRIARS.

Apart from their extreme beauty they are most interesting, being crosses between common Sweet Briar, and various other roses. Like their parent, the common Sweet Briar, the foliage is deliciously scented. The flowers are single and of the most beautiful tints.

ANNE OF GEIERSTEIN—Dark crimson.

AMY ROBSART—Lovely deep rose.

BRENDA—Maiden's blush or peach.

CATHARINE SEYTON—Rosy pink.

EDITH BELLENDEN—Pale rose.

FLORA M'IVOR—White tinted rose.

GREEN MANTLE—Bright pink.

JEANIE DEANS—Scarlet-crimson.

JULIA MANNERING—Porcelain pink.

LADY PENZANCE—Beautiful soft

tint of copper.

LORD PENZANCE—Soft shade of fawn or ecru.

LUCY BERTRAM—Deep crimson of copper.

LUCY ASHTON—Pretty white blooms with pink edges.

MINNA—Pure white.

MEG MERRILEES—Crimson.

ROSE BRADWARDINE—Beautiful clear rose.

MOSS AND PERPETUAL MOSS ROSES.

The Moss Roses are favorites with every one, on account of the beautiful buds, which, for bouquets and cut flowers, are invaluable. They are subject to mildew, require close pruning and high culture, but amply repay careful attention by the increased size and beauty of the flowers. They are all very hardy. The foliage is generally somewhat crimped, and has mostly seven leaflets.

BLANCHE MOREAU, *vig.*—Pure white, large, full, and of perfect form; the buds and flowers produced in clusters, and freely furnished with a deep green moss.

COMMON MOSS, *free*—Pale rose, very beautiful buds; a great favorite.

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS, *vig.*—White, tinged with flesh.



CRESTED MOSS.

(Reduced.)

CRESTED MOSS, *free*.—Deep pink-colored buds, surrounded with a mossy fringe and crest; free from mildew. A fragrant, very beautiful rose.

GRACILIS, *free*.—Deep pink buds, surrounded with delicate fringe-like moss. The most beautiful of all the Moss Roses.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE, *vig.*—Pale rose, of medium size and good form. Foliage often blotched or variegated. Good in bud and flower. Do not prune this variety severely.

SALET, *free or vig.*—Light rose, large, full; pretty in bud.

WHITE BATH, *mod.*—White, sometimes tinged with flesh; attractive in bud and open flower. The best white Moss.

HYBRID NOISETTE ROSES.

This is a modern group of considerable importance, obtained chiefly from crosses between Remontant, Bourbon, and Noisette Roses. They generally flower in small clusters and bloom freely throughout the year. The flowers are mostly white, and though small, are generally of good form. They are of about the same hardiness as the Bourbons and Hybrid Teas, requiring a little more care in their protection than the Hybrid Perpetuals.

COQUETTE DES ALPES, *vig. or free.*—White, slightly shaded with carmine; medium size; form semi-cupped; wood long-jointed; larger flowers than the others.

COQUETTE DES BLANCHES, *vig. or free.*—Pure white, sometimes faintly tinged with pink; flowers of medium size, somewhat flat, but full and very pretty; plant bushy, symmetrical and hardy. Late flowering.

HYBRID REMONTANT OR PERPETUAL ROSES.

This class thrives the best in a rich soil. The pruning should be regulated by the habit of growth, the weak shoots closely cut in, those which are vigorous left longer. Most of the varieties are fragrant; some of them, like Alfred Colomb, Mme. Victor Verdier, etc., are most deliciously perfumed.

Although they are styled perpetual bloomers, none of them are such in reality. If the plants of Hybrid Perpetuals are slightly pruned as soon as their first blossoming is over in June, it will induce them to flower quite freely later in the summer. The second crop of flowers will be very greatly increased if the ground around the plants has been freely cultivated each week during the summer months. At least once a week applications of liquid manure should be applied to the ground in which the plants are growing, and the plants should be freely watered each evening during the growing season. The rose lover who cultivates his plants along these lines will receive larger returns for his pains and labor in the second and third crops than he received from the first crop of flowers in June. There is no class, take it all in all, so popular and which gives such general satisfaction.

ALFRED COLOMB, *free.*—Brilliant carmine-crimson; very large, full, and of fine globular form; extremely fragrant, and in every respect a superb sort. Foliage large and handsome. One of the most useful sorts.



EARL OF DUFFERIN.

(Reduced.)



CLIO ROSE.
(Reduced.)

AMERICAN BEAUTY, *vig.*—Large, globular, deep pink shaded with carmine; delicious odor; has proved to be a most desirable variety for forcing.

ANNE DE DIESBACH, *vig.*—Carmine, a beautiful shade; very large. A superior garden sort; fragrant; one of the hardiest. Valuable for forcing.

BARON DE BONSTETTEN, *vig.*—Rich velvety maroon; large, full. A splendid sort.

BARONESS ROTHSCHILD, *mod.*—Light pink; cupped form; very symmetrical; without fragrance. Very distinct and beautiful; very hardy and a late bloomer.



FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (Snow Queen).

(Reduced.)

Best Hardy Pure White Rose.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD, *vig.*—Bright carmine crimson, large, free flowering.

CHARLES LEFEBVRE, *free or mod.*—Reddish crimson; very velvety and rich, but fading quickly; large, full and beautifully formed. A splendid rose.

CLIO—Flowers large, of fine, globular form, flesh color, shaded in the center with rosy pink; growth vigorous; handsome foliage. See Cut, page 137.

COUNTESS OF OXFORD, *mod.*—Bright carmine, fading in the sun; very large and full; not fragrant. Wood almost thornless; foliage very handsome. Fine in the bud; valuable for forcing.

EARL OF DUFFERIN, *vig.*—Rich, brilliant, velvety crimson, shaded with dark maroon; large, full, finely formed; delightful fragrance. One of the finest dark roses. See Cut, page 136.

EUGENE FURST, *vig.*—Velvety crimson, shaded with deep crimson; large and full, of good shape; fragrant. A fine dark Rose.

FISHER HOLMES, *free or mod.*—Deep, glowing crimson; large, moderately full, and of fine imbricated form. A superb rose.

FRANCOIS LEVET, *vig.*—Cherry-red; medium size; well formed; very free bloomer.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI, *vig.*—Flowers very large, beautiful, pure white, a splendid novelty, and the best white Hybrid Perpetual Rose, known in this country. See circular.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT, *vig.*—Brilliant crimson; not full, but large and extremely effective; fragrant, and of excellent hardy habit; forces well.

HELEN KELLER, *vig.*—Flowers large, of most perfect form, and fragrant. Color brilliant rosy cerise; very free bloomer. A most distinct and lovely rose.

HUGH DICKSON, *vig.*—Foliage deep red on the young shoots, changing to deep green with age; a free bloomer; color brilliant crimson shaded scarlet; very large and of exquisite form; with large smooth petals slightly reflexed on the edges; does not burn in the sun; very fragrant.



MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.
(Reduced.)

J. B. CLARK, *vig.*—Foliage is broad and stout; bronzy-green in the young state, changing to dark green. The blooms are very large and beautifully formed, seven and one half inches in diameter by five inches deep; flower very full and long, with high pointed center, color unique, being intense scarlet shaded crimson-maroon, very dark and rich, strongly fragrant.

JEAN LIABAUD, *free*.—Crimson-maroon, illumined with scarlet; large, full, fragrant. A very beautiful dark rose.

JOHN HOPPER, *free*.—Bright rose with carmine center; large and full. A profuse bloomer and standard sort.

JUBILEE, *vig.*—Flowers very large; color intense crimson-maroon red; fragrance strong and lasting; large, dark green foliage.

LADY HELEN STEWART, *vig.*—Bright crimson-scarlet; large, full, and of perfect form, highly perfumed, and produced on long stiff stems, distinct and fine.

MABEL MORRISON, *mod.*—White, sometimes tinged with blush; in the autumn the edges of the petals are often pink. A very valuable white rose.

MADAME GABRIEL LUIZET, *vig. or free*.—Beautiful pink, distinct, very large, cupped shaped; somewhat fragrant. One of the finest free flowering roses.

MAGNA CHARTA, *vig.*—Pink, suffused with carmine; full, globular. Foliage and wood light green, with numerous dark spines. A fragrant, excellent rose. Valuable for forcing.

MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY, *vig.*—Flowers of great size, measuring seven inches across, perfectly formed and carried on stout stems. Color ivory white; petals of great substance, shell-shaped and reflexed; free flowering; highly perfumed. One of the finest roses. See Cut, page 139.

MARGARET DICKSON, *vig.*—Of magnificent form; white, with pale flesh center; petals very large, shell-shaped and of great substance; fragrant. One of the best.

MARGUERITE DE ST. AMANDE, *free*.—Bright rose, very beautiful in bud; this variety will give more fine blooms in the autumn than almost any other in the class.



ULRICH BRUNNER.
(Reduced.)

MARIE BAUMANN, *mod.*—Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, full, of exquisite color and form; very fragrant. Extra fine.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *vig.*—Flowers large, semi-globular, full, well formed; color, cherry-carmine, very fragrant. It continues to bloom profusely long after the other Remontants are out of flower; undoubtedly the finest of its color.

MRS. JOHN LAING, *vig.*—Soft pink; large and of fine form, produced on strong stems; exceedingly fragrant; one of the most valuable varieties for forcing, and flowers continuously in the open ground.

MRS. R. G. S. CRAWFORD, *vig.*—Color deep rosy pink, outer petals shaded with pale flesh, white at base of petals; flowers large, of perfect imbricated form, and freely produced, flowering from early summer until late in autumn.

OAKMONT, *vig.*—Deep bright rose color, free blooming, delightfully scented.



ROSE RUGOSA ALBA.

(Reduced.)

Showing Flower and Fruit Cluster.

PAUL NEYRON, *vig.*—Deep rose color; wood rather smooth; the largest variety known. A free bloomer; very desirable as a garden rose; valuable for forcing.

PIERRE NOTTING, *free*—Deep maroon, illumined with bright crimson, often suffused with velvet; large, or very large; globular form, pointed buds; highly scented. A superb dark rose, often at its best in the autumn.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN, *free*—Deep velvety crimson; large, moderately full. A splendid rose.

REV. J. B. M. CAMM, *mod.*—Carmine-rose; medium size, semi-globular form; one of the most fragrant and free blooming sorts; superb.

ULRICH BRUNNER, *vig.*—Brilliant cherry-red; a very effective color; flowers of fine form and finish, carried well upon the plant; petals of great substance; hardy, and resists mildew. One of the best varieties for forcing and open-air culture.

RUGOSA ROSES AND HYBRIDS OF THE SPECIES.

This is a very interesting group of Japanese origin. The flowers are mostly single. The plant is highly ornamental on account of its good habit and beautiful, glossy foliage. In July and August on the bushes of the single flowering varieties, immediately after the flowers drop off, appear the seed pods or "hips" which attain the size of a twenty-five cent piece, and gradually assume a bright red color and remain on the bushes all through the remainder of the summer and fall. These hips are called apples by some people and add greatly to the ornamental appearance of the bush.



RUGOSA ROSE, D. L. HAY
(Reduced.)

With its Double Crimson Flowers.

AGNES EMILY CARMAN, *vig.*—A rugosa hybrid. Flowers in clusters; brilliant crimson, of the shade of *Gen. Jacqueminot*; very free blooming, and continuing in bloom nearly all summer; a rampant grower, handsome foliage, and very hardy.

BLANC DOUBLE de COUBERT, *vig.*—A variety with double, pure white flowers, possessing a delightful fragrance. A distinct and beautiful rose.

CONRAD F. MEYER, *vig.*—Flowers large, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches across, but well formed, color silvery rose; fragrant; very valuable on account of its hardiness and vigor.

"A rose that seems to come midway between *La France* and *Mme. Luizet*, both in form and color, but with a growth almost as lusty as a *Lilac* would, I think, be a true description of the above splendid variety. The buds are exquisitely formed and as smooth and clear in coloring as a *Tea Rose*. They are so abundantly produced and not crowded around the central bud as in most cases, so that disbudding is really not required, for the blooms come of really splendid form and size, quite as large as one could desire. It is deliciously fragrant, and the foliage has that leathery texture that enables it to withstand cutting winds and even slight frosts, so that instead of a plant marred by the climatic vicissitudes of the Spring, we have one a picture of health. I could not name a better rose for a town grower, and it makes an ideal standard, with fine spreading head."—*Garden, London, Eng.*

D. L. HAY (Rugosa of Kamtschatka) Roseraie de l'Hay—It is like the *Rugosa* in foliage and habit, with large, double deep red, very fragrant flowers, and is not troubled with insects.

MADAME G. BRUANT, *vig.*—In the bud state, the flowers are long and pointed; when open, semi-double; pure white, and fragrant, and produced freely in clusters at intervals throughout the summer; exceptionally hardy; forms a handsome bush.

RUGOSA ALBA, *mod.*—Single, pure white flowers, of five petals; highly scented; a splendid shrub.

RUGOSA RUBRA, *vig.*—Flowers single, of a most beautiful bright rosy crimson, dark glossy foliage; makes a beautiful low hedge.

MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

The varieties of the Bourbon, Polyantha, Hybrid Tea, and Tea Classes of Roses are not sufficiently hardy to stand out doors without a great deal of protection during winter in the Northern States.

BRIDE (Tea) *vig.*—Pure creamy white, sometimes tinted blush; fragrant.

CAROLINE TESTOUT (Hybrid Tea) *vig.*—Clear silvery salmon-pink, large well developed flowers.

CATHERINE MERMET (Tea) *free*—Light rosy flesh color, large, full and globular, free blooming.

CHAMPION OF THE WORLD (Hybrid Bourbon) *vig.*—Flowers rich, deep rose-pink, large and double; very fragrant.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT (Polyantha) *vig.*—Medium size; very double and beautifully imbricated like an aster; produced in clusters; pearly white, with rosy lake centres, liable to vary, producing often red and white flowers on same plant. One of the most valuable roses.

ETOILE de FRANCE (Hybrid Tea) *vig.*—Flowers superb garnet-red, very large and full, opens easily; a free bloomer.

ETOILE de LYON (Tea) *vig.*—Deep lemon-yellow, very large and full; a free bloomer.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ, (Hybrid Tea) *vig.*—Color scarlet shading to velvety crimson, very fragrant, a free grower and most profuse bloomer; handsome foliage, especially valuable as a bedding Rose. We have had this grand new variety in bloom in our nurseries and can recommend it as one of the very choicest new Roses.

**GRUSS AN TEPLITZ ROSE.**

(Reduced.)

The loveliest red rose, that blooms a little more than all the time (if possible).^{..}**HARRISON'S YELLOW** (Austrian) *freec*—Golden yellow; medium size; semi-double. A freer bloomer than Persian.**HELEN GOULD** (Hybrid Tea) *vig*.—Flowers large, perfectly double, and deliciously sweet; color rich vinous crimson, elegantly shaded. Exceedingly beautiful.**HERMOSA** (Bourbon) *mod*.—Bright rose; a most constant bloomer. One of the very best.**KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA**, (Tea) *vig*.—An extra fine white variety, faintly blended with cream color; very large, full and double, almost perfect in form, and it continues beautiful even when fully expanded. Its fragrance is very delightful and distinct from that of any other variety. Beautiful glossy foliage; a vigorous grower and very free flowering.**KILLARNEY**, (Hybrid Tea) *vig*.—Color flesh, shaded white, suffused pale pink flowers; large buds, long and pointed; and blooms profusely throughout the season.

LIBERTY (Hybrid Tea) *vig.*—Color pure crimson-scarlet; a steady and constant bloomer; flowers of large size, beautiful elongated form. A remarkable keeper when cut, preserving its brilliancy of color without change.

LA FRANCE (Hybrid Tea) *free*—Delicate silvery rose, changing to silvery pink; very large; full, of fine globular form; a most constant bloomer; the sweetest, and one of the most useful of all roses. See Cut.



LA FRANCE, the loveliest of pink roses.
(Reduced.)

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (Hybrid Tea) *vig.*—Golden pink flushed with orange and fawn, flowers large, splendid buds.

MADAME HARDY (Damask) *vig.*—White, large, very full, flat formed; highly fragrant.

MADAME PLANTIER (Hybrid China) *free*—Pure white, above medium size; full. Produced in great abundance early in the season. Foliage rather small, seven leaflets. One of the best white roses for hedges and for massing in groups.

MAMAN COCHET (Tea) *vig.*—Flowers large, full, clear carmine-rose, shaded with salmon-yellow. Plant very vigorous and free flowering.

MULTIFLORA JAPONICA (Cluster)—It is exceedingly free-blooming, and towards the end of June the plant is covered with great clusters of small white, single, sweetly fragrant flowers, in which the golden colored anthers make a charming contrast with the snowy white petals. It is extremely hardy and grows rapidly, and is a valuable shrub.

PAPA GONTIER (Tea)—Extra large finely formed buds and flowers, of a rich rosy red color, very full and sweet.

PERSIAN YELLOW (Austrian) *free*—Bright yellow, small, nearly full. It is desirable to grow more than one plant, and by pruning one this year in the usual way, and the other plant the next year, annual crops of flowers may be had.



SOLIEL D'OR ROSE (GOLDEN SUN)—(Reduced).

SAFRANO (Tea) *vig.*—Apricot-yellow, sometimes tinted with rose, beautiful pointed buds.

SOLIEL D'OR (Golden Sun) *mod.*—This magnificent variety, like the Persian Yellow, is perfectly hardy. It is a poor grower. The flowers are large, full, and globular, measuring 3½ inches across, and fragrant; buds conical shaped; color superb, varying from gold and orange-yellow to reddish gold, shaded with nasturtium red. The color stands the sun well.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON (Bourbon) *mod.*—Delicate flesh, tinted with fawn; flat form; very large and full, with rich foliage. A superb rose.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET, (Tea) *vig.*—A sport from Maman Cochet, which it resembles in every particular except color, which is pure white, occasionally tinged with blush.

YORK AND LANCASTER (Damask) *vig.*—Red and white striped, a very showy border variety.

DWARF, HARDY, Continuous Blooming, BEDDING ROSES,
Erroneously Called "Ramblers."



CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER—Reduced.
(Mme. Norbert Levavasseur.)

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER (Madame Norbert Levavasseur) *vig.*—Flowers in clusters of a clear brilliant ruby-rose color, with fine dark green foliage. This rose is popular on account of its cluster formation, being similar to that of the Crimson Rambler, but of a dwarf habit, and more particularly because it is covered with flowers the whole of the summer and autumn; perfectly hardy.

MAMAN LEVAVASSEUR *vig.*—Flowers bright crimson, lighted with lake and cochineal carmine, which does not change until in full bloom; flowers in clusters of 100 to 120 in a panicle, a good grower, attains a height of 20 inches, with bright green foliage; fine for massing, or for pot culture.

PINK BABY RAMBLER (*Annie Muller*) *free*—A new pink Baby Rambler, for which much is claimed, color brilliant pink, changing to pure pink; the flowers are very persistent, lasting a long time on the plant and slightly fragrant.

WHITE BABY RAMBLER (*Catherine Zeimet*) *free*—Produces freely double white flowers, fragrance similar to the Hyacinth; grows to a height of about 20 inches; hardy.

TREE ROSES.

We offer for *Spring planting only* the following varieties of Tree Roses. As the Spring selling season advances, it frequently happens that we have sold out entirely our supply of some one, or of several varieties; hence it is necessary to inquire of us from time to time which varieties we have still left in stock. Unless this is done, we may not be able to supply the varieties selected by some customer.

Hardy Varieties.

ALFRED COLOMB

ANNE DE DIESBACH

CLIO

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER

CRIMSON RAMBLER

DOROTHY PERKINS

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT

JOHN HOPPER

M. G. LUIZET

M. P. WILDER

MRS. CRAWFORD

MRS. JOHN LAING

PAUL NEYRON

PERSIAN YELLOW

P. C. De ROHAN

SOLIEL D'OR

ULRICH BRUNNER

Tender Varieties (that bloom all summer), these should not be planted in Northern sections.

GLOIRE DE DIJON

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ

HERMOSA

K. A. VICTORIA

LA FRANCE

MARECHAL NEIL

PERLE DES JARDINS

SAFRANO



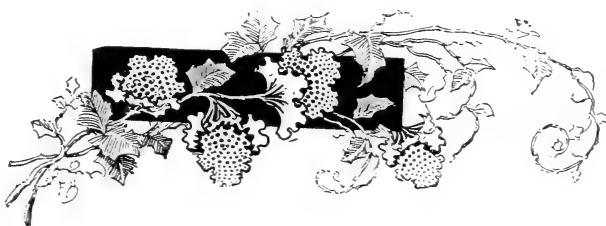
TREE CRIMSON RAMBLER.

(Reduced.)

Set in California Privet Hedge.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ROSES.

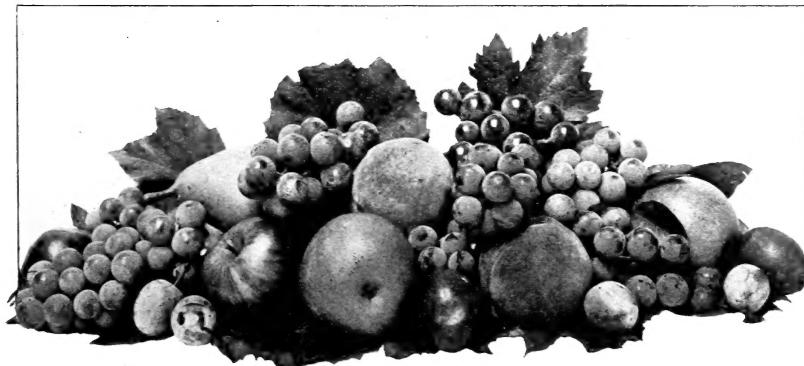
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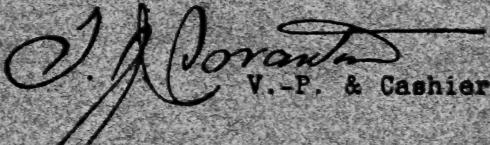
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